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DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN WARSAW 3-4 MAY

LD041626 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1555 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Warsaw, 4 May (ADN) -- A discussion took place in Warsaw between the deputy foreign affairs ministers of the Warsaw Pact states 3-4 May 1984. It was attended by the deputy foreign ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the PPR, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR. The GDR delegation was led by the Deputy Foreign Minister Peter Florin. Those present at the meeting were received by Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo of the PZPR and minister of foreign affairs of the PPR.

The meeting was devoted to discussing issues connected with the 8 May 1984 resumption of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. The meeting was held in an atmosphere of friendship and full mutual understanding.

Meeting Concludes

LD042132 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] A consultative meeting of deputy foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact states has ended in Warsaw. Jozef Wiejacz headed the Polish delegation. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1700 GMT on 4 May reports: "The Romanian delegation was led by Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs."]

Questions connected with the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, due to resume in Stockholm on 8 May, were discussed. Stefan Olszowski received the participants in the meeting.

CHEMICAL COMMISSION MEETS IN PPR 3-5 MAY

LD060019 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Warsaw, 5 May (PAP) -- The 63d session of the CEMA standing commission on cooperation in the chemical industries field was held at Kozubnik (Bielsko-Biala Voivodship) on 3-5 May. A program of cooperation in the rational use of fuels and energy in the chemical industry up to the year 2000 was examined and endorsed. Much attention was devoted to the use of secondary raw materials through improvements in technology, fuller coordination and the practical utilization of scientific achievements and of the scientific potential of the chemical industry in the socialist countries.

Rules were studied and consideration was given to questions concerned with standardization and licensing policy, and with the development of the chemical and cellulose-paper industries and microbiology, including multilateral coordination of investment policy.

The Vietnamese delegation reported on the progress of preparations for working apatite deposits and for starting production of antibiotics in the at country.

The session, in which delegations from 10 countries took part, was conducted by GDR Minister of the Chemical Industry Guenther Wyschofsky.

NEW PUSH FOR MATERIAL INCENTIVES NOTED IN EAST

AU041553 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Apr/1-2 May 84 p 5

[S. Djukic report]

[Excerpts] Prague, April -- It is almost an obsession. In all the talks we have had in the CSSR, the GDR, and Hungary, we could hear the same phrase everywhere, a new political slogan: "The principle of remuneration according to work must be respected." Politicians talk about it every day, newspapers write about it, and collectives present "positive examples."

New Moves

Among the 57 May Day slogans to which [East] Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND devoted its entire front page, 19 contain the idea of work.

In the CSSR, where pay is the dominant theme, new moves are just being made: Variable pay and bonuses are being introduced.

The Hungarians, who have got farthest in the economic reform, admit that they have not solved what is "the logical beginning of things," the differentiation between work and idleness.

Symbols of Tradition

It meets the eye, however, that political proclamations do not neglect moral, ideological, and patriotic incentives. One still talks about work as a social obligati of "conscious fighters for socialism." One gets the impression, however, that these appeals remain more as symbols of the traditional picture of socialism, in which personal consciousness is the main moving force of social progress. The emphasis is now being shifted. Instead of being last, material incentives are now in first place. The GDR, the CSSR, and Hungary wish to retain full employment and achieve a higher level of efficiency in this economy. Does this go hand in hand? This Gordian knot has not been resolved by anybody among the Eastern socialist countries. Hopes are being put in material incentives and remuneration according to work, an idea that, after all, is as old as the idea of socialism itself, but it has existed until now most frequently only as an accepted theoretical principle.

BRIEFS

PRAVETS CEMA SESSION -- The seventh session of the Council of the International Branch System for Scientific-Technical Information in the Machine-Building Sector (INFORMASH) within the CEMA framework has been held in Pravets. The session discussed the questions of establishing uniform information funds dealing with and settling the problems connected with the quality of production, as well as with the efficient use of raw materials and energy. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 10 Apr 84 AU]

COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE -- Sofia, April 10 (BTA) -- Today the fifth session of the technical departments with the organization of the socialist countries on communications opened here. The agenda includes issues related to the quality and the reliability of the connecting channels and to the ways and means of bilateral finding and shooting of troubles. A document is expected to be adopted which is to regulate the prophylactic measurement of technical parametres of the channels. Measures will be coordinated to shorten the periods of such measurements. The conference, which will last five days, is attended by representatives of Bulgaria, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1157 GMT 10 Apr 84 AU]

ADN CITES HONECKER: DIALOGUE NEEDED FOR PEACE

LD061756 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1504 GMT 6 May 84

["'We Continue To Give All Our Strength for Peace and the Good of the People' -- Honecker Article in the Vienna WEST-OST-JOURNAL" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Vienna, 6 May (ADN) -- The WEST-OST-JOURNAL, published in Vienna, printed in its April issue the following article by Erich Honecker: Our GDR, 35 years after its founding, is a politically stable and dynamically developing, economically powerful state, flourishing in education, science, and culture. Our struggle is and will remain centered on the attempt to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno which will annihilate mankind, and to safeguard peace and a lasting basis. Those in NATO, above all the United States, who play with the fire of nuclear war, who pursue a policy of confrontation and arms buildup, who dream of military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist community, must be prevented from carrying out their adventurist enterprise.

This is necessary, and it is also possible. Now that NATO has begun to deploy U.S. first-strike missiles in Western Europe against the will of the peoples, now of all times it is necessary to intensify the struggle for peace, arms control, and disarmament. No one can absolve the U.S. Administration of the responsibility for stepping up the arms race by developing Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe, for aggravating the international situation and increasing the danger of nuclear war. Nothing can absolve those people in NATO who agreed to the deployment and thus paved the way for Washington's disastrous policy. Unfortunately, they also include the FRG Government and the coalition parties in the Lower House. As the second strongest state in NATO, the FRG will do well to throw all its weight onto the scales to help prevent the U.S. Administration from pursuing an adventurous policy which endangers the existence of mankind.

Certain circles in the United States, in their doctrines which state that a nuclear war can be waged and won, do not disguise the fact that they are envisaging the possibility of a nuclear catastrophe. But they are not only threatening the world, they are extending the nuclear arms race into space, and proclaiming hysterical visions on "star wars." They are developing and introducing more and more new weapons systems, systems solely designed to give the U.S. military-strategic superiority over socialism. As suggested in the Soviet Union's recently published aide-memoire, they are violating valid international treaties which were specially concluded to curb the arms race. Ronald Reagan's latest remarks about the impossibility of a nuclear war, about the need to prevent it, could be welcomed if what were involved were not election speeches in a bourgeois state but a change in his policy. Hence it is right to question them, as long as words are not followed by deeds.

At no point may one forget that it was the U.S. Administration which undermined the Geneva talks on the limitation and reduction of arms both in the sphere of nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe and in that of strategic arms; nor should one forget why it did so. From the start it was never interested in constructive agreements according to the principle of equality and equal security. Now after the start of deployment in the NATO countries, outraged world public opinion is to be deceived by speeches about peace, and the peace movement, which demands an end to the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles and the dismantling of those already installed, is to be put under pressure.

If the United States were really prepared, after the start of the Stockholm conference and in view of the resumption of the Vienna talks on troop reductions in Europe, to continue talks in Geneva, if the United States and the other NATO states were to return to the situation existing prior to the deployment of nuclear medium-range weapons in Western Europe, then the Soviet Union would be prepared to do the same. The Soviet Union has made this clear again and again and has stressed that it continues consistently its policy of peace for the ending of the arms race, and for disarmament.

The countermeasures taken by our alliance will prevent now and in the future any disturbance of the military-strategic balance which in the last few years has made such an important contribution to safeguarding peace in the world.

As is well know, the GDR, not only prior to the start of deployment of new U.S. first-strike weapons but afterward, has been diplomatically very active in the interests of securing peace, returning to detente, and limiting and reducing arms. Our course is and remains determined by the principles of peaceful coexistence, and by efforts to reduce tension and military confrontation, especially in Europe. In international relations, reason and the will to reach constructive solutions to disputes by peaceful means must prevail. Cooperation to mutual advantage must be established as the norm. The continuation of East-West dialogue is very important for this. This is the approach we must take concerning my meetings with leading politicians and other figures in the West, including the FRG.

On all these occasions, I have expressed the view that the prevention of a nuclear inferno is a task of the greatest priority which every responsible statesman, irrespective of other differences of opinion, should embrace. There was broad agreement on this. On several occasions the socialist countries have proposed concrete measures, and we support these proposals for coming to agreements which will secure peace. The Prague declaration of the states of the Warsaw Pact and the Moscow joint declaration of leading representatives of the fraternal countries contain these proposals.

I would point in particular to the proposal to freeze all nuclear arms, to create nuclear-free zones or zones free of battlefield nuclear weapons, envisaged in the Swedish initiative.

We would regard the conclusion of a treaty between the Warsaw Pact states and NATO on the nonuse of military force and the preservation of peaceful relations as very significant. It is notable that Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau particularly stressed this proposal during our recent talks in Berlin when he spoke in support of the NATO states' seriously considering important elements in the Prague declaration.

Of course we do not lose sight of the fact that a new situation has arisen through the stationing of Pershing II and cruise missiles. We must be all the more decisive in our efforts to prevent the nuclear war strategists -- above all those on the other side of the Atlantic who describe the Soviet Union as an "empire of evil" and announce a "crusade" against the socialist countries -- from taking extreme measures. Thus whatever has to be done to positively influence international developments and to bring them back to healthier lines, we shall do. World politics must not be allowed to get out of control. We go along with all those who understand that there is no reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence with states with different social systems; we go along with those who honestly want peace, regardless of the philosophical or political camp to which they may belong.

This also expresses what we will be guided by in the further shaping of relations between the GDR and the FRG. These relations cannot be divided from the requirements of a peaceful future for the two German states, indeed for Europe, of a sensible existence alongside one another and with one another. On the basis of this, and not least in view of the experiences of two world wars, and in view of the responsibility which the two German states bear for peace, it is necessary to use every opportunity to ensure that reason and realism prevail, that cooperation replaces confrontation, that disarmament makes progress, and that the process of detente will be revived once again in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security.

In the FRG only the ultras, and no one else, can be interested in increasing the tension of the situation. We do not overlook the fact that there are influential forces there to which a positive development in the direction of a stop to the arms race, peaceful cooperation, and predictable international rekations are repugnant. They apparently regard world tensions as a kind of upwind in which they can sail in order to revive revanchist propaganda. Indicative of this is the talk of the continuation of the German reich in the borders of 1937, and the completely hopeless speculations aimed at achieving advantages for themselves at the cost of GDR sovereignty. This is, in any event, a case where certain factors have been omitted from the calculation.

A starting point for a constructive policy, as before, can only be the realities which have come about as a result of the World War II and postwar development on our continent. Included in this is the existence of two independent German states with different social orders, the socialist GDR and the capitalist FRG, as well as the fact that they are integrated in two equally different alliance systems, the Warsaw Pact and NATO. There can be no other relations than those of peaceful coexistence. This conclusion is only further confirmed by the current increase in the tension in the international situation. It becomes all the more clear that the task is in accordance with the system of treaties concluded, particularly the Basic Treaty, to leave no ground unturned in the effort to make strides in the relations between the two German states which serve the interests of securing peace, detente, and mutually beneficial cooperation.

We are firmly convinced that there will be success in banishing the dark clouds of the danger of war which are today drifting over the world and filling the peoples with anxiety. More weapons do not bring more security. We consistently support a balance at an increasingly lower level of arms, and disarmament in East and West. And we, like the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, are prepared for the most radical measures to do this. At the Stockholm Conference on Confidence Building and Disarmament the GDR made its active and constructive contribution fully in this spirit.

The GDR also welcomes the fact that the Vienna negotiations will be resumed. This is all, without exaggeration, important and encouraging proof of reason, of the living force of the ideas of coexistence and cooperation between the peoples.

CALL FOR UNANIMITY MASKS SOVIET DOMINATION

AU051906 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] In a speech held in the Kremlin on the occasion of a meeting with the Polish leader, Jaruzelski, Chernenko called for a further strengthening of the aggressive Warsaw Pact. He forcefully stressed the need for greater unanimity in this political-military organization that is controlled by the Soviet social imperialists. This means that Moscow intends to tighten the screws even more on the vassals, so that they may blindly approve the policy drafted in the Kremlin. Meanwhile agencies report that a 2-day meeting of the deputy foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact countries concluded yesterday in Warsaw.

LEADERS LAY WREATHS ON GRAVES ON MARTYRS DAY

AU051910 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 5 May 84

[Excerpts] It has by now become a beautiful tradition in our country on 5 May, Martyrs Day, to pay visits to families of those who laid down their lives for the country's liberation. Visits were made to families of martyrs by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Manush Myftiu, AWP Central Committee Politubro member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrades Lenka Cuko, Simon Stefani, Hekuran Isai, Rita Marko, Hajredin Celiku, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Besnik Bekteshi, Qirjako Mihali, Prokop Murra, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Vangjel Cerava, members of the AWP Central Committee, members of the government, leading cadres of central mass organizations, deputies, and district party and state leaders.

A ceremony was also held at the Martyrs Cemetery in Tirana today. Wreaths were laid in the name of the AWP Central Committee by Comrades Simon Stefani and Anastas Kondo; in the name of the Presidium of the People's Assembly by Comrades Xhafer Spahiu and Sihat Tozaj; in the name of the Council of Ministers by Comrades Qirjako Mihali and Reis Malile. Wreaths were also laid in the name of mass organizations. Members of the diplomatic corps accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania today laid wreaths at the Martyrs Cemetery. They were accompanied by Jovan Antoni, chief of the protocol branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

SRV Delegation Visits Graves

AU061414 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Tirana May 6 (ATA) -- Yesterday before noon, the delegation of the Women's Union of Vietnam, led by the president of this union, Nguyen Thi Dinh, who is on a friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the General Council of the Women's Union of Albania, laid a wreath and paid homages to the martyrs' graves of the nation on the occasion of May 5, the Martyrs' Day.

At the ceremony on the occasion was also the vice-president of the General Council of the Women's Union of Albania, Lavdie Leka. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SR of Vietnam in Tirana, Hoang Quoc Tinh.

U.S. MEDIA SEEK TO MANIPULATE LISTENERS, READERS

LD052222 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 4 May 84

[From "People and the World" program]

[Summary] The media in the West are ranked on the same level as the armed forces, police, political apparatus, and the church. They are seen as a particularly important tool of waging any kind of offensive, a weapon that any politician bent on achieving world domination tries to use as broadly as possible. Their importance did not escape Ronald Reagan either, who on taking up his office embarked on the modernization of the U.S. main international communication media and the U.S. international broadcasting system. He appointed his friend, Charles Wick, to head the U.S. Information Agency, USIA, under which comes the Voice of America. Its budget has been increased by 30 percent and amounts now to almost $1 billion. "Charles Wick knows what he is being paid for and why he has become the director of the USIA. He keeps emphasizing that the agency led by him is an important component of the national security apparatus. National security? Indeed, for Reagan fully realizes the possibilities offered by the communication media and banks on their strength. In January last year he signed a secret directive, No 77, a decision made for reasons of national security. On its basis, a structure has been created of the most powerful departments, defense and state: the National Security Council, headed by Robert McFarlane, a Presidential adviser; and, of course, the USIA agency with Charles Wick at the head. The closest and most loyal collaborators of Ronald Reagan -- Weinberger, Shultz, McFarlane, and others; above all from the close circle of the so-called California mafia -- are therefore together also in shaping and organizing ideological struggle."

The strategists of anticommunism pay equal attention to the classical inflammatory and diversionary radio stations operating in the immediate vicinity of the borders with the socialist community -- Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. James Buckley, a superhawk, has been appointed as their head. Both these stations broadcast daily in 22 languages and have a staff of 1,800 people.

"In the preparation of programs, materials provided by what is called the analysis service play an important role, for they concentrate on the spreading of lies and misinformation. A perfect manual has been written for this purpose, a kind of handbook for the employees of these stations. Among other things, it recommends for transmissions to the Soviet Union: Do not adhere always to the truth; invent individual events and facts because these cannot be verified throughout the huge territory of the Soviet Union and abroad."

Although the CIA, which financed and directed the two stations up to 1972, had to sever its official links with them, it nonetheless continues to exert covert influence on them and provides additional money from secret funds.

The heart of U.S. imperialism, the Pentagon, does not lag behind these two propaganda empires. The Department of Defense itself has about 300 radio stations, television centers, and publishing houses scattered throughout the world. About 1,500 people are employed by the Pentagon to manipulate public opinion.

The fact is, however, that the U.S. offensive is understood globally. Its most important component is the waging of an ideological struggle against the socialist countries. However, Washington has not been neglecting the rest of the world either, under the term public diplomacy.

Its aim is to convince the entire world via the communications media about the legitimacy of U.S. policy and to win international support for U.S. views. This strategy is also being waged carefully toward U.S. allies, even within the NATO framework, particularly to counter popular opposition against the U.S. policy of the rapid arms build up and the deployment of new first-strike medium-range nuclear missiles.

The United States pays particular attention to the area that they term outrageously as its third frontier -- Central America and the Caribbean. It acts systematically and ruthlessly against all progressive forces in this part of the world, with Cuba being the main target.

One should not forget the other side of the coin. U.S. communications media also play an important role in the internal political life of the United States itself. Television, together with other media, shapes the picture of the way of life and orients people's interest toward secondary phenomena, violence, and morality, as perceived from the view of the original conquerors of the continent -- who massacred red Indians, settled their differences according to the law of the fist and gun, and continue to be carefully nurtured. [sentence as heard] The omnipresent television plays a specific role here, having become a dominant feature of the family life in the United States. It plays an important role in shaping the opinions of the American people. This is well understood by both the politicians and big business, who control the three most important television networks in the United States. It is frequently not important what the politicians say when asking for votes but rather how they come across on television.

Manipulation by the media means, of course, a degradation of man, making him into a managed individual bereft of his own reasoning. This is compounded further by a degradation of another kind, by a flood of frequently literally pornographic programs. All morality therefore goes by the board. The system of manipulation is comprehensive: Big lie is often linked with small truth; some reports are ignored while others are highlighted. This all is skillfully used by all those in the United States who are well aware of the enormous possibilities offered by mass media in manipulating the consciousness of people.

"The 20th century is a century of satellites, a century of the beginning of the conquest of the outer space. Human possibilities are being extended to an unprecedented scale. Let us return, however, to the name we cited at the beginning of our program. Charles Wick, the director of the USIA, has recently introduced a new weapon from the kitchen of psychological diversion: a Euronet television network. Through it, and with the use of modern telecommunication satellites, the West European public is being flooded with mountains of information from the United States. The aim is to shape public opinion directly from the United States -- first in Western Europe and then, if possible, throughout the world -- as it is successfully done in their own country. The first ones whose turn it is are the states where the deployment of U.S. first-strike missiles is taking place. The effort is being intensified to convince the population of these countries about the alleged necessity of their deployment. Other programs will follow to brainwash thoroughly these distrustful and anxious West Europeans.

"As it has been said previously, ideological diversion is understood on a global scale. The reach of this television network is to be further spread beyond the frontiers of Western Europe. What the Voice of America or the so-called Radio Free Europe or Radio Liberty have been doing to an ever-extensive degree for decades, television is to manage to do gradually in the age of electronics. The world domination aims of Washington do not stop before any frontiers. All means are employed in the ambitious effort to dictate their will to the world. This policy has, however, failed many times in the past. As the inflammatory transmitters of the Radio Free Europe type are discredited, today, likewise, fate will fall also on similar American television transmissions now being prepared.

The truth cannot be suppressed or distorted forever, and billions of dollars devoted by Washington every year for psychological warfare will alter nothing in this."

REAGAN TRIP BRINGS OUT U.S.-PRC DIFFERENCES

AU041846 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 May 84 p 7

[Milan Rusko commentary in the "Word on the Events" column: "Reagan's Chinese Show"]

[Text] The departure from Shanghai on 1 May concluded the 1-week official visit of American President Ronald Reagan to China. From the preparatory stage up to its conclusion, the visit was programmed as one of the cornerstones of Reagan's election campaign. The more than 60 members of the supporting cast consisted also of numerous television crews. It was their task to film shots that the President's team intends to use in the coming period for popularizing Reagan as a presidential candidate. The other members of his entourage, too, routinely demonstrated how to enhance the effect of such a trip for one's own benefit. According to the American periodical U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, Mrs Nancy Reagan, the American President's wife, has kept very carefully, according to a contract, a diary on her Chinese impressions; now this diary will be allegedly published by certain American magazines. In brief, everything has been done to make the American public forget such unpleasant results of the present administration's foreign policy as the failure in the Middle East, the revelations about the CIA's role in actions against Nicaragua, and so forth. That is why, to quote the French paper LIBERATION, "Reagan's tour appears to be a great show in the first place...."

American official circles present as the result of the visit above all the signing of agreements on cultural exchange, on the prevention of double taxation, and on technical cooperation, and also the initialing of the agreement on cooperation in the use of nuclear power. From this viewpoint, the statement made by the West German daily FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG that "U.S. relations with China are better than their reputation" seems realistic. After all, the fact that various American specialists are currently in many Chinese cities merely supports this observation.

When compared with the past, however, a certain change appears to have taken place in the Chinese stance. Beijing has shown that -- to quote Deng Xiaoping -- even if "it has nothing against American armament," nevertheless Reagan's intention to drag China into a new Pacific military alliance with an anti-Soviet orientation contradicts the current line of the Chinese foreign policy. To the considerable displeasure of the American guests, Chinese television cut out Reagan's open attacks against the Soviet Union in its transmissions. In the same way it did not transmit exaggerated propaganda about the alleged merits of American life and of so-called democracy. What the experts in Sino-American relations have been pointing out even long before the visit, has now been confirmed: No mutually acceptable solution of relations in the Taiwan issue could be found. The United States is ignoring the fact that this problem is China's internal affair and continues to support the Taiwan regime, particularly through extensive arms deliveries and military assistance. Even though China is "opening not only its windows, but also its doors" to American businessmen, in its foreign trade with the United States it is holding the short end of the stick, because the considerable restrictions on imports of Chinese goods to the United States continue to remain valid. This is why, the XINHUA agency stressed, certain U.S. laws and regulations that discriminate against China must be eliminated.

But this is exactly what Washington is in no hurry to do. The White House knows very well that any postponement of such a decision benefits American businessmen. That is also why it shows far greater willingness to sell its wares -- including modern arms. Concrete negotiations are to take place this June when the Chinese minister of defense will travel to the United States.

The Chinese hosts frankly criticized the American expansionist policy in Central America and in the Middle East. But, on the other hand they are in several instances refusing to take into account the present political reality, something which does not in the least contribute to enhancing trust among the states and toward consolidating international peace. That is why the results of the American President's visit to China could not, and did not, yield anything that was unexpected.

BONN TALKS ON BORDER COOPERATION, UPKEEP END

LD050953 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0230 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] The sixth session of border agents of the Czechoslovak and West German Governments has ended in Bonn. On the agenda of the 2-day talks was the preservation of living conditions, the upkeep of joint state borders, and other questions of border work.

STROUGAL-LED DELEGATION VISITS LIBYA FOR TALKS

Trip Preview, Relations Reivew

LD041301 Prague CTK in English 1057 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Relations between Czechoslovakia and Libya are marked by mutually advantageous cooperation and agreement on basic international issues.

Diplomatic relations were established in 1960. The then royal regime was not interested in further development of bilateral contacts. The decisive turn in relations between the two countries came after the September 1, 1969 revolution which overthrew the monarchy and established the leadership of a group of patriotic officers. Czechoslovakia recognized the newly-established Libyan Arab Republic on September 7, 1969.

Traditional contacts between the supreme officials open new perspectives in the political, economic and cultural spheres. At the invitation of the Czechoslovak prime minister, 'Abd as-Salim Jallud arrived in Czechoslovakia in 1974 as Libyan premier, in 1977 as member of the General People's Congress Secretariat, and in 1981 he was at the head of a Libyan delegation which attended the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

The forthcoming visit of Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal on May 6-8, 1984 will be the third since the previous talks in Libya in 1975 and 1979. Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek visited Libya in 1977 and in 1981 Libyan foreign secretary 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki arrived in Czechoslovakia.

The talks between general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President Gustav Husak and Libyan head of state Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in June 1978 in Czechoslovakia, in September 1982 in Czechoslovakia were summit-level events in political relations between the two countries.

The meeting of the two leaders in 1982 resulted in the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. In content and international political impact, it was the first document of its kind signed between Libya and a socialist country. It proved the two countries' determination to strengthen ties of friendship and cooperation in the anti-imperialist struggle of all progressive forces in the world.

Trade cooperation is based on the trade agreement of 1974. Czechoslovakia's exports to Libya amounted to $102 million in 1983. They include construction steel, lorries, machine tools, paper, textiles, clothing, artificial jewelry, glass, bicycles, as well as housing and road construction work. Czechoslovak geologists have sunk wells in Libya including Tripoli. They uncovered new deposits of calcite, brickmaking raw materials, building stone and semi-precious stones.

In October 1975, the Czechoslovak-Libyan joint committee for economic, scientific and technological cooperation was established. Its activities are aimed at intensifying cooperation in housing construction, power engineering, industry, agriculture, and educating specialists for the Libyan national economy. Its 8th session was held in November 1983 in Tripoli.

According to (?the joint) agreement on cultural cooperation, numerous events acquainting the public with cultural traditions of the partner countries took place in Libya and Czechoslovakia, e.g. the week of Libyan culture in Czechoslovakia in April 1983 and the week of Czechoslovak culture in Libya in April 1984. Czechoslovakia also helps Libya develop its health service. About 300 Czechoslovak medical specialists work currently in Libya.

Departure From Prague

LD060829 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal left by air from Prague to Tripoli for his official, friendly visit to Libya. The aim of the visit, which is at the invitation of "Abd as-Salim Ahmad Jallud, a member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, is to contribute to further broaden and strengthen relations between the countries in the areas of politics, economics, and culture.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal is accompanied by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade; and other personages.

Seen Off by Deputy Premiers

LD060943 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 6 May 84

[Excerpts] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal today left Prague for Tripoli for an official friendly visit of Libya. The Czechoslovak premier was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Deputy Premiers Ladislav Gerle, Josef Korcak, Karol Laco, Jaromir Obzina, and Svatopluk Potac; Interior Minister Vratislav Vajnar; and other government representatives.

Arrival; Talks Begin

LD061328 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 6 May 84

[Excerpts] Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Czechoslovak Government, arrived today by private plane in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Joining him in Tripoli was the Czechoslovak ambassador to Libya, Vaclav Jumr. After a festive welcome by an honor unit during which the national anthems of both countries were played, Lubomir Strougal went to his Tripoli base, the Blue Palace. In the afternoon talks began between the representatives of the two countries.

Talks Stress Ties

LD062134 Prague CTK in English 1930 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Tripoli (CTK correspondent) [no date as received] -- Talks opened here this afternoon between Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and 'Abd as-Salim Jallud, member of the Libyan revolutionary leadership.

They discussed a number of issues of the present international situation. They agreed that its worsening is caused by the adventurous actions of the aggressive forces of imperialism, primarily the United States, which are trying to solve present international problems from the position of strength, by confrontation and the arms race, with the aim to gain military superiority and dictate their will to other countries and nations.

They pointed out there is no more important task than to thwart the aggressive plans of imperialism and to preserve peace respecting the principles of equality, justice and equal security for all nations.

The talks continued in the evening and were also attended by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban, Ambassador Vaclav Jumr and other Czechoslovak officials.

Lubomir Strougal and 'Abd as-Salim Jallud stressed that relations between the two countries, based on the 1982 friendship and cooperation treaty and conclusions of meetings between the two countries leading representatives, Gustav Husak and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, are successfully developing in all spheres. Paths towards their intensification were outlined in order to further promote the political, economic and cultural cooperation and friendship between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and Libya.

Jallud Hosts Banquet

LD062230 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2150 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] 'Abd as-Salim Ahmad Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of Libya, has given an official dinner in honor of Lubomir Strougal, federal premier.

The two statesmen delivered toasts in which they praised the results, achieved in the development of the mutual Czechoslovak-Libyan relations, and outlined further ways of their deepening At the same time they stressed the significance of the joint effort in the struggle against imperialism, for relaxation of international tension, and doing away with the danger of nuclear war.

Libyan Coverage

For Libyan coverage of CSSR Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal and his delegations's visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahirayah, including talks with Staff Major 'Abd as-Salim Ahmad Jallud on bilateral cooperation and a banquet in Strougal's honor, see the Libya subsection of the 7 May Mideast and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

REVIEW OF CHNOUPEK'S NOVOYE VREMYA INTERVIEW

LD041418 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek has expressed the conviction held by the people of our country that there is no problem which could not be resolved through peaceful means. In an interview given to the Soviet weekly NOVOYE VREMYA, he underlined that in Czechoslovakia, just as in other Warsaw Pact countries, deterioration of the international situation is being connected with U.S. efforts to achieve military superiority. Proposals submitted by the Soviet Union and other socialist states make it possible to solve the problem of nuclear weapons in Europe.

In conclusion, Minister Chnoupek said the regular session of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Pact states held in Budapest confirmed again that the socialist countries have always pursued a policy of peace and averting a nuclear catastrophe, a policy of reliable guarantees of security for all states.

NEW SOVIET ENVOY ARRIVES; RECEIVED BY CHNOUPEK

AU041035 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 May 84 p 1

[Text] Prague, 2 May (CTK) -- Viktor Pavlovich Lomakin, the USSR's new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the CSSR, arrived in Prague by air on Wednesday [2 May].

At the airport he was met by Jan Fidler, head of diplomatic protocol in the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

-- In connection with the approaching presentation of credentials to the CSSR president, Viktor Lomakin was received the same day by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs. In a cordial, comradely talk they assessed the state and prospects of the further intensive development of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations and exchanged opinions on certain topical issues of the present international situation.

HUSAK RECEIVES HUNGARIAN INTERIOR MINISTER

LD041523 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, today received Istvan Horvath, minister of interior of the Hungarian People's Republic, who is on a friendly working visit to Czechoslovakia.

In the course of a comradely conversation he discussed with him some questions of Czechoslovak-Hungarian cooperation.

Horvath Ends Visit

LD042354 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Hungarian Interior Minister Istvan Horvath has ended the friendly working visit to our homeland.

At the talks with Federal Interior Minister Vratislav Vajnar, they analyzed the issues of further development of cooperation and coordination of activity of the two security forces.

LEADERS GREET AFGHANISTAN ON NATIONAL DAY

AU011553 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Prague, 26 Apr (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal sent Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, a telegram of congratulations on the national day of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan -- the sixth anniverary of the April Revolution.

The telegram states, among other things, that we in the CSSR appreciate the results being achieved by the Afghan people under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan in developing the national economy, strengthening people's power, and defending the gains of the revolution against the attacks of imperialism and reaction. Their source, the telegram goes on to say, is the correct policy of the party, which enjoys growing support of the people, as well as the cooperation of Afghanistan with the countries of the socialist community and progressive forces in the world.

The telegram also expresses appreciation for the contribution of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the joint struggle of progressive forces for the consolidation of peace and for the Afghan Government's constructive efforts to develop peaceful cooperation with neighboring states. It expresses the conviction that fraternal relations and fruitful Czechoslovak-Afghan cooperation will contiue to deepen, in harmony with the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the two countries. The CPCZ, the CSSR Government, and all Czechoslovak people will continue to stand firmly on the side of the revolutionary forces of Afghanistan, the telegram says in conclusion.

CPCZ GREETS CONGRESS OF GUADELOUPE COMMUNISTS

AU021337 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Prague, 26 Apr (CTK) -- The CPCZ Central Committee sent the Communist Party of Guadeloupe a telegram of greetings on the occasion of the party's eighth congress on 27 to 29 April 1984.

The telegram expresses appreciation for the struggle of the Communist Party of Guadeloupe against imperialism, for the defense of the people's vital interest and their right to self-determination, and for peace and social progress. It also stresses Czechoslovak Communists' international solidarity with the just struggle of the Communist Party of Guadeloupe for a happy life of the people of Guadeloupe and their determination to continue to strengthen fraternal relations between the two parties on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

CPSL PLENUM RESOLUTION ASSESSES PLAN FULFILLMENT

AU011116 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Apr 84 pp 1-2

["Resolution of the CPSL Central Committee" adopted at its session in Bratislava on 26 April 1984]

[Text] At its session on 26 April 1984, the CPSL Central Committee discussed in the spirit of the resolution of the 10th CPCZ Central Committee session the "Report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium on the Tasks and Development of Engineering, the Electrotechnical Industry, and Metallurgy in Slovakia After the 16th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress," which was delivered by Comrade Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. The report assessed the fulfillment to date of the state plan in Slovakia in the engineering, electrotechnical, and metallurgical branches. It voiced appreciation for the results in 1983 and determined the further course of action in making some tasks of the 1984 plan more progressive with the aim of fulfilling the Seventh 5-Year Plan and speeding up the process of the national economy's intensification.

Engineering, the electrotechnical industry, and metallurgy occupy an extraordinarily important place in the development of the entire national economy. They exert an immediate influence on scientific-technological development in all branches and on external economic relations, people's nutrition, and the defense capability of the state. They substantially contribute to the growth of the Slovak economy, to the intensification of the national economy, and to ensuring the growth of the living standards of the population and satisfying its needs.

The CPSL Central Committee notes that, despite a decline in material and energy imputs, the dynamism in the development of the engineering and electrotechnical industries has been maintained.

In 1983, the production of these branches was 23 percent higher than in 1980; the production of the electrotechnical industry alone increased 32 percent. Slovak engineering and electrotechnical industry accounted for 40 percent of the statewide increase in the production of these branches. Goods for export, the volume of which increased 32 percent, have been the fastest growing segment of engineering and electrotechnical production. A certain improvement has also been registered in the development of quality, especially in the growing share of products rated as having high technical-economic standards.

However, aside from these positive results, we have not succeeded in fully ensuring the planned growth rate of innovations and the planned increase in goods rated as first-quality products, especially in engineering consumer goods. Also lagging are the volume and the effectiveness of the planned exports of products of the engineering and electrotechnical industries to the exacting foreign markets as well as deliveries for capital investment projects, including comprehensive housing construction.

In order to ensure the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, it is necessary to continue to improve the structure of these branches, to markedly raise quality and the share of products with high technical-economic standards, to attain the products' greatest effectiveness, and thus to fully safeguard the needs of domestic and foreign trade.

Great emphasis must be placed on ensuring that these branches help to raise the effectiveness of their own development as well as the development of other branches of the national economy, and that they assist in speeding up the innovation cycle, deepening the international division of labor, promoting specialization and production sharing with CEMA member-countries, especially the Soviet Union, and in improving the utilization, streamlining the consumption, and bringing about savings of raw and other materials, metals, and energy.

Conditions must be established for a more intensive introduction of electronics into the national economy by means of a more comprehensive mechanization and automation of integrated workplaces. Reconstruction and modernization of production capacities, introduction of new progressive technologies, and a wider use of computer technology, industrial robots, and manipulators must make a more substantial contribution to the intensification of the national economy.

The CPSL Central Committee emphasizes the necessity of devoting greater attention to the development of engineering and the electrotechnical industry in Bratislava, capital of the Slovak Socialist Republic, with the aim of fulfilling the task set by the CPSL Congress: to enhance the industrial character of the city and to increase the share of the workers class in its population. This should simultaneously establish conditions for a better linkage between scientific-research workplaces and universities on the one hand and the production sphere on the other, and speed up the development and acquisition of further complex and unique productions.

In metallurgy, it is desirable to continue to modernize metallurgical processes and technologies to reduce material-and energy-intensiveness to more consistently use waste materials, and to increase the share of new top-quality types of material. These tasks must be ensured with particular consistency in the East Slovak Iron Plant in Kosice. The preparations for and the implementation of the modernization of aluminum production in the Slovak National Uprising Plant in Ziar nad Hronom must be accelerated. The needs of metallurgy require that ore mining and the magnesite industry concentrate modernization on a better utilization of raw material resources and on raising the quality of heat-resistant materials.

The CPSL Central Committee notes that the struggle for the fulfillment of production tasks must be in unity with the endeavor to constantly improve the living and working environment. Increased attention to this problem should be devoted, particularly in the centers of magnesite industry, to the Upper Nitra area, and to the surroundings of Ziar nad Hronom, Istebne, Krompachy, Sered, Kosice, and Bratislava.

The CPSL Central Committee voices appreciation for the initiative and dedicated work of workers and other working people exerted to fulfill and overfulfill the plan for 1983. Thereby they created more favorable conditions for the fulfillment of the tasks of this year's plan in the interest of achieving in Slovakia a minimum of 3.5 percent growth in the gross national income compared with last year's level.

To ensure this task, it is necessary:

-- To achieve this year, in keeping with the resolution of the 10th CPCZ Central Committee session, in the work collectives of the production sphere, a growth in labor productivity measured in terms of adjusted output that is about 1 percent higher than the tasks set by the plans of economic production units and enterprises. Together with this, to seek a reduction by at least 0.5 percent, compared with the plan for 1984, in the share of general and, in particular, material costs. Moreover, specific fuel consumption in the production branches should be reduced by 1.5 percent compared with the present tasks.

-- By exceeding the planned tasks in the desirable direction, to create conditions for a timely fulfillment of export tasks while achieving higher export prices and thus achieving a better correlation between import and export prices. At the same time, to fulfill deliveries for mandatory capital investment projects so that all decisive capacities can be put into operation within the planned deadlines and, by making use of the latest findings of science and technology and improving management and the organization of labor, to ensure a more rapid growth in the quality and innovation of products as well as the effectiveness of production itself.

Furthermore, to raise the standard of the work of development, design, blueprint, and technology workplaces, to improve the qualification structure of employees in the preproduction stages, and to more markedly differentiate remuneration according to work results.

This year is rich in important political events: the 35th anniversary of the Ninth CPCZ Congress; the 15th anniversary of the Directirve for Implementation adopted by the CPCZ Central Committee in May 1969; and, above all, the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and of the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army. These anniversaries are an occasion for all working people, headed by Communists, to develop initiative and adopt socialist pledges to safeguard the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. They are an occasion to further develop the activity of Communists, following up on the deliberations of members and public party meetings, and to adopt specific tasks aimed at implementing the resolutions of the 10th CPCZ Central Committee session and the April session of the CPSL Central Committee.

The CPSL Central Committee charges all party bodies and organizations, and Communists in the government of the Slovak Socialist Republic and in state, economic, and social agencies and organizations with elaborating, adopting, and ensuring in political and organizational terms businesslike and specific measures to implement the tasks of the 10th CPCZ Central Committee session and the CPSL Central Committee session devoted to the further development of engineering, electrotechnical industry, and metallurgy in Slovakia after the 16th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress.

The CPSL Central Committee approves:

1. the "Report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium on the Tasks and Development of Engineering, the Electrotechnical Industry, and Metallurgy in Slovakia After the 16th CPCZ Congress" in the spirit of the 10th CPCZ Central Committee session;

2. the "Report on the Activity of the Presidium, Secretariat, and Commissions of the CPSL Central Committee Since the CPSL Central Committee Session of 30 November."

HEROES OF SOCIALIST LABOR AWARDS CEREMONY

Leaders in Attendance

LD281520 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 0755 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Excerpts] As every year, the best workers in the sphere of economy, science technology, and culture are receiving awards today for their work on the eve of May Day.

At this moment Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic; Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; Comrades Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Jozef Lenart, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the party Central Committee; Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the party Central Control and Auditing Commission; and other prominent representatives have arrived.

Opening Welcome By Hoffmann

LD281043 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 0755 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Opening speech at state awards ceremony in Prague Castle 28 April by Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrade general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, esteemed guests, dear women-comrades, esteemed comrades: I welcome you sincerely to the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle and today's festive meeting, which traditionally takes place on the eve of the Festival of Labor and of International Solidarity of the Working People. This annual gathering is one of the important manifestations of the popular, democratic character of the social system in which work for society and its creators occupy the most honored position and which is accorded the highest honors.

As has previously been the case, this year's meeting has a specific and inimitable character. It is taking place as we are taking stock of the results of the upward development of our homeland linked to the 15 year period begun in April 1969 with the election of Comrade Gustav Husak as the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. It is taking place under the direct influence of the declaration of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front and the Government of the CSSR and the appeal by the Heroes of Socialist Labor to the Czechoslovak working people. It is taking place at the outset of the new upsurge of the creative activity of the working people in honor of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army. It is taking place marked by the tenacious efforts of the Soviet Union, the CSSR, and other socialist countries and progressive forces of the world to preserve peace.

At the same time the fact that these gatherings reflect ever more distinctly the progressing construction of the advanced socialist society in the CSSR, the deepening all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, and other CEMA countries and the growth of the peace-loving forces on all continents is common to all such meetings to date. The results of the fulfillment of the plan since last year's gathering bear witness not only to the fact that we have been successful in gradually restoring a greater economic growth rate but also to the fact that the Czechoslovak people are well aware that the success of our endeavors at further development of Socialist Czechoslovakia and its citizens' standards of living as well as our efforts at preserving and strengthening peace, are above all conditioned by concrete honest work of good quality.

The thanks of the entire society belong to the active attitude and initiative of the working people, who have the decisive share in all the positive results of the development of our society. Especially warm thanks belong to those who are in the forefront of the working effort, who are paving the way to scientific and technological progress, who are substantially enriching socialist creative arts and the entire spiritual life of our people, who by their selflessness, by their creative attitude and enthusiasm are giving an example to others. Deservedly, these workers are being decorated in individual regions now, on the eve of May Day, with the best of them gathering here to receive the highest honors awarded in the CSSR.

In the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, Gustav Husak, its general secretary and president of the CSSR, and in the name of the government and the central trade union council I welcome to this gathering the most cordially esteemed comrades, you yourselves, who will be decorated today, as well as members of your families. At the same time I once again welcome the representatives of the party, state, and trade union bodies, organizations of the national front, members of the diplomatic corps, and all other guests.

Comrades, the festive address will be delivered at our gathering by Comrade Lubomir Strougal, the CSSR prime minister, whom I ask to take the floor.

Artists Receive Decorations

LD281518 Prague CTK in English 1054 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The president of Czechoslovakia conferred titles of Hero of Socialist Labour and other high state distinctions upon 128 individuals and groups on the occasion of May Day, on the recommendation of the Communist Party, the National Front, the federal government, and the trade unions.

The Klement Gottwald Order for building the socialist homeland was conferred on writer, national artist Josef Rybak for his contribution to the promotion of Czechoslovak literature and political activities. Among those who received the Order of Victorious February is Dr Vaclav Holzknecht, the dramaturgist of the national theatre opera.

Seven artists of merit were awarded the title of national artist. They are director of the Barrandov film studio Jaroslav Barik, Slovak national theatre opera soloist Peter Dvorsky, actor of the Prague national theatre Frantisek Filipovsky, sculptor Jan Hana, conductor and head of the national theatre opera Zdenek Kosler, writer Rudolf Moric and actress of Prague's Vinohrady Theatre Jirina Svorcova. The laureates of the Klement Gottwald state prize for outstanding artistic performance include inter alia artist of merit opera singer Gabriela Benackova-Capova, for her performance of Libuse in Smetlana's opera of the same name on the occasion of the reopening of the Prague national theatre.

Hoffman Closes Ceremony

LD281334 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 0925 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Closing speech by Karel Hoffman, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, at state award ceremony at Prague Castle -- live]

[Text] I thank Comrade (Semorad) [speaker for those receiving awards today] for his words and the weighty promise made on the behalf of those decorated. We do not doubt that they will all continue to be in the lead of the effort to successfully fulfill the program of 16th Congress of the CPCZ which expresses the vital interests of the Czechoslovak working peoples. I also convey the conviction of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Government of the CSSR and of the Central Council of Trade Unions that in the future hundreds and thousands of new exemplary workers, creators, real pioneers, and heroes of labor will join them.

And now esteemed comrades, dear guests, I cordially invite you on behalf of Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, to friendly discussion with the representatives of the party, government, and the trade unions in the Prague Castle. The festive assembly is over. Honor to our joint labor.

DIRECTOR VIEWS PROBLEMS OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

AU041701 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 May 84 p 4

[Speech by Milan Kozak, director of the nuclear power plants concern enterprise in Jaslovske Bohunice, at the CPSL Central Committee session in Bratislava on 26 April]

[Excerpts] Engineering, the electrotechnical industry, and metallurgy play a decisive role in ensuring the operation and construction of nuclear power plants. Proceeding from the experiences acquired in the operation of the first CSSR industrial nuclear power plant, the V-1, as well as the V-2 nuclear power plant being built next to it, I can confirm tht these branches are doing many positive things for the development of nuclear power generation. However, aside from these things, there also exist some shortcomings that require speedy solution.

The V-1 nuclear power plant has been in operation for 6 years now. In our power grid it is regarded as the most stable and reliable source of electricity. Last year this power plant reached its highest output to date -- 6.15 billion kilowatt hours, fulfilling thereby its production plan 106 percent. The constantly improving technical and economic indicators are a result of our good cooperation with engineering organizations, especially the Skoda plant in Plazen, the Sigma Plant in Lutin, the Klement Gottwald Iron and Engineering Plant in Vitkovice, and other enterprises that annually take part in general overhauls of equipment and in the production and delivery of spare parts.

However, we cannot be content with the volume of work on general overhauls performed on a contract basis. Some organizations refuse to carry out such work, even though they produce and assemble the equipment. The responsible ranking personnel of these organizations do not want to adopt conditions for work in this environemnt. [sentence as published] In our opinion, the appropriate supraordinated and supervisory bodies should not allow the development or the production of equipment in organizations that do not have the necessary experts.

The development of nuclear engineering in the CSSR makes it absolutely essential that every organization producing equipment for the primary circuit should perfectly know the conditions under which this equipment will operate and that it should be able, if the need arises, to give advice and to repair its product even better. We value in this respect our cooperation with the power engineering plant of the Skoda Plzen enterprise.

The operation and maintenance of nuclear installations is very demanding. In tackling problems, we are making use of the latest findings of science and technology. With their help, we are able to detect with certainty shortcomings such as the failure to adhere to technological processes in producing materials, inadequate standard of final technical control, and the like. However, every production organization must constructively deal with all emerging problems and must not seek to cover up its shortcomings.

Public attention has recently been focused on the construction of further nuclear power plants. The delays, compared with original targets, in the construction, assembly, and in launching these projects lead to the emergence of all kinds of conjectures and erroneous views. Assessments that are based on a superficial analysis of the situation are dangerous, especially if they provide the foundation for the adoption of conclusions that are more detrimental than useful. As regards the project of the V-2 nuclear power plant, the first bloc has already been completed from the viewpoint of assembly and all planned tests and verifications have been carried out.

The only thing currently preventing the physical and energy launching of the bloc is the problem of an uneven setting of the founding slab of the main power-generating bloc. On the basis of a long-term prognosis worked out by a Czechoslovak-Soviet team of experts, a solution has been adopted requiring that the work be extended until June. The construction of the first bloc of the V-2 nuclear power plant has yielded a great deal of instructive experience. This experience may be of good service in ensuring the fulfillment of tasks arising from the resolution of the 10th CPCZ Central Committee session concerning the improved construction and management of nuclear power plants.

The fundamental experience is that in building nuclear power plants nothing must be simplified or ensured in a superficial way. The construction requires precision, consistency, and quality. It is not correct to apply in a simplified manner even the good experience from the course of construction and operation of the V-1 nuclear power plant. The V-2 power plant has a new reactor, the V-213. It is equally incorrect to complement the construction and assembly teams with people from other construction sites without due preparation. Another issue deserving attention is that of determining expected actual costs.

Given the number of workers present, the labor productivity of the assembling organizations has in our opinion been low, owing to the inadequate preparation of assembly work and the insufficient number of managerial workers and foremen at the construction site. The final contractors' activity at the construction site has been organized by means of assembly administrations [montazne spravy] which -- considering the number of 300-500 workers in each of them -- it is insufficient. Inadequate has also been the workers' support in their mother enterprises, especially of designers, reviewing technicians, and some other professions. The lack of coordination among specific projects resulted in more than 1,200 amendments and changes on the first bloc.

Notwithstanding the aforementioned shortcomings, it is necessary to see that employees of the subcontractors, the investor, and the operator of the nuclear power plant have done a great deal of demanding work on the construction of the first bloc. We are all convinced that in the weeks to come we will put this bloc into a situation in which it will be able to begin to supply our power grid with electricity.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO VENEZUELA -- Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has received Czechoslovak ambassador to the Republic of Venezuela, Zdenek Pulec. The reception took place prior to the inauguration of the ambassador in the diplomatic office. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 3 May 84 LD]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO PAKISTAN -- President of the Republic Gustav Husak has appointed Stefan Bodnar the Czechoslovak ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. At the same time he decided to recall Peter Kadlec from this office. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 4 May 84 LD]

HUSAK SENDS CONGRATULATION LETTER -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, has sent a letter of congratulations to Jan Bozen, hero of socialist labor, from Frydek-Mistek on his 70th birthday. In the letter he praised the long-term work carried out by Jan Bozen in party and public offices in the interest of the realization of the policy of the CPCZ and its program of socialist construction. The letter of congratulations was handed to him today by Miroslav Mamula, chief secretary of the North Moravian regional committee of the party. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 4 May 84 LD]

HONECKER RECEIVES SOVIET ARMY GENERALS

LD041152 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1044 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 4 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council and of the National Defense Council, today received Army General Ivan Shavrov, long-serving representative of the Joint Forces of the Warsaw Treaty in the National People's Army (NVA), and his successor, Colonel General Semen Romanov.

During the cordial meeting Erich Honecker paid tribute to Army General Shavrov's successful work for strengthening the socialist defense alliance and for securing peace. In the 6 years of his activity as representative of the Joint Forces of the Warsaw Treaty states in the NVA, he creatively contributed to deepening the comradeship-in-arms within the forces fraternally allied to the Soviet Army.

In recognition and tribute to his extraordinary work for the protection of socialist achievements, for strengthening cooperation, and for deepening the comradeship-in-arms between the Warsaw Pact armies, Erich Honecker awarded the Scharnhorst Medal to Army Gen Shavrov. The general secretary congratulated Col Gen Romanov on his appointment to his new post and wished him much success in his new responsible task.

The meeting in the Central Committee building was also attended by General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, deputy ministers of national defense Colonel General Heinz Kessler and Colonel General Fritz Streletz, and Colonel General Herbert Scheibe, head of the security department of the SED Central Committee.

PRC DELEGATION VISITS MEMORIAL TO NAZI VICTIMS

AU021301 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Apr 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Sunday the delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries which is at present in the GDR on a study visit, honored the victims of Nazi barbarism with flower bouquets at the Sachsenhausen national memorial. The delegation headed by Wang Bingnan, president of the association and member of the Standing Committee of the Sixth National People's Congress of the PRC, observed a minute of silence in honor of the over 100,000 murdered prisoners at the monument, with a sculpture of the liberated resistance fighters. [sentence as published] After a walk-about Wang Bingnan signed the guest book at the memorial.

Earlier, the delegation honored the unforgotten leaders of the German workers class at the memorial of the socialist of Berlin-Friedrichsfelde. Wang Bingnan, who came to know Ernst Thaelmann personally during his studies in Germany, laid a flower bouquet at the monument. The delegation was accompanied by Paul Wandel, vice president of the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples.

On Saturday [26 April] the delegation visited the historical place of the Potsdam agreement in Cecilienhof Castle. After a tour of the city of Potsdam the guests visited the castle and Sanssouci Park.

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY DELEGATION VISITS LIBYA

AU011226 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28/29 Apr 84 p 2

[Text] Tripoli (ADN) -- The GDR and Libya are standing in a joint front against the aggressive policy of the imperialist forces, particularly the United States. This was stressed by Professor Joerg Vorholzer, president of the GDR-Libya Friendship Committee, and Said Hossier [spelling as published], head of the friendship societies section of the Libyan People's Office for Foreign Relations, during talks in Tripoli on Thursday [26 April]. The delegation arrived on the same day for a 1-week visit to the Socialist Libyan Arab People's Jamahiriyah.

Both sides agreed that the situation which has evolved as a result of the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe threatens not only that region, but also the interests of the peoples of the Middle East.

Meetings Held

AU021052 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Apr 84 p 2

[Text] Tripoli (ADN) -- On Sunday Miftah al-Usta 'Umar, secretary of the Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, received Joerg Vorholzer, president of the GDR-Libyan Friendship Committee, in Tripoli for a talk. Both sides stressed that the struggle against the confrontation policy of the U.S. Government and for securing peace requests the cooperation of all anti-imperialist forces. Miftah al-Usta 'Umar asked the guest to convey cordial greetings to the SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, Erich Honecker.

At a meeting between the GDR delegation and Muhammad Hijazi, president of the Libya-GDR Friendship Society and secretary for People's Committee Affairs, the necessity of deepening the relations was stressed.

Protocol Signed

LD040122 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] A working protocol was signed in Tripoli yesterday by the GDR-Libyan Friendship Society for the 1984-85 period. The high points of the activities of the two organizations are the 35th anniversary of the GDR and the 15th anniversary of the Libyan revolution.

TALKS WITH FRG ON CULTURE AND SCIENCE CONTINUE

LD042027 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1338 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 4 May (ADN) -- On 4 May 1984, in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Berlin, negotiations were continued on an agreement between the Government of the GDR and the Government of the FRG on cooperation in the spheres of culture and science. The delegation of the GDR was headed by the chief of the FRG department in the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Karl Seidel, and the delegation of the FRG by the head of the FRG Permanent Mission in the GDR, Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam. It was agreed that the negotiations should be continued.

REPORTAGE OF LOCAL ELECTIONS HELD 6 MAY

Officials Address Electorate

LD032312 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1532 GMT 3 May 84

[Excerpts] Berlin, 3 May (ADN) -- In further talks with leading GDR public figures 3 days before the local elections, GDR citizens today declared their intention of applying all their strength for the preservation and consolidation of peace and for the further stable and dynamic development of the GDR for the well-being of the people. At all meetings the unanimous intention of voting for National Front candidates was apparent.

At the Berlin electric lamp plant, Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, met working people and election candidates. He stressed, "The entire election campaign, the manifold election talks, have expressed that which is characteristic of our life -- the will of our people to preserve what has been created by hard and diligent work and to protect and increase it; the will through high performances to create the conditions to safeguard and further raise our material and cultural standard of living." Joachim Herrmann said that without a lastingly secure peace, the goals that were intended for the well-being of the people could not be achieved. Conversely, without internal stability the GDR could not do justice to its great responsibility for peace.

Young people at the Formenbau Plant in Schwarzenberg, Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk, described to Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, the performances with which young toolmakers are preparing for election day and the national youth festival in June. The young workers have fixed assets worth over M7 million at their disposal, and this year they intend to raise the degree of utilization of these assets. In the afternoon, Horst Dohlus laid the foundation stone for a new residential area for over 2,000 people in nearby Johanngeorgenstadt.

Over 200 sizes of tires, with 60 special profiles, carry the Pneumant trade mark. They prove themselves in the GDR, and are found in the CEMA countries and on roads throughout the world. On Thursday, workers from the main factory at the Fuerstenwalde tire combine (Frankfurt/Oder Bezirk) reported to the member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and minister of national defense, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, the ways in which the performance capability of the GDR tire industry are to be further increased. Speaking to 600 workers, Army General Hoffmann paid tribute to the work and spirit of the tire workers as part of the countrywide striving by working people to strengthen the GDR, increase its economic strength and raise the material and cultural living standard of the people. At the local elections it would again be made clear "that we are electing as deputies people from our midst with whom we shall jointly continue our workers' policy as before, and even better than before."

Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, visited a new place of production of the Karl Marx microelectronics enterprise in Erfurt, which began the production of highly integrated switching circuits shortly before the elections after a building period of only 2 years. In conversation with young microelectronics specialists he recalled that only a few years had passed since the decisions to develop microelectronics as a key technology for the dynamic increase in performance of the economy had been made. "Today everyone can see what great achievements have been made in so short a time. They were and are of decisive significance for the total successful course of the unity of economic and social policy. Here in Erfurt, as throughout our country, it is shown that in our policy, word and deed are always in accord with one another.

It is of decisive importance to further strengthen our Republic in an all-round way as a bulwark of peace and socialism, in form friendship with the Soviet Union."

The member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, minister of state security, Army General Erich Lielke, in the thousand-year-old town of Zeitz (Halle Bezirk) learned that a further 300 dwellings are to be handed over in 1984. The home building program demonstrated "that we are building on peace, it shows our optimism and our certainty of victory," the minister stressed. The highest obligation, to do everything for the preservation and strengthening of peace, also includes the reliable protection of the peaceful labor of the people and their achievements. In view of the dangers to peace and the life of mankind, conjured up by aggressive circles of imperialism, the highest revolutionary vigilance is required. Erich Lielke gave an assurance that based on the firm relationship of trust with the working people, the members of the Ministry for State Security are undertaking great efforts to achieve their specific contribution to securing the GDR and to clarify and thwart the peace-endangering plans and intentions of reactionary imperialist circles.

Werner Jarowinsky, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, viewed the results of fruitful cooperation in the mastering of science and technology in the Grossbreitenbach factory for relay systems technology (Suhl Bezirk). The development of the factory showed impressively, Werner Jarowinshy said, that economic and scientific-technological progress, modern technology and equipment, microelectronics and robots are in every respect linked in the GDR to improved working conditions, secure jobs, and social security.

Margarete Mueller, candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the SED, held election discussions with cooperative farmers in Hohenzieritz (Neubrandenburg Bezirk). Werner Walde, candidate member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Cottbus Bezirk Executive of the SED, talked to young and first-time voters in the heating plant in Senftenberg (Cottbus Bezirk). The first national secretary of the GDR Cultural League, Prof Dr Karl-Heinz Zchulmeister, talked to young voters in Oberlungwitz (Karl-Marx-Stadt Berzirk). The president of the GDR Gymnastics and Sports Association, Manfred Ewald, visited his constituency in the Neubrandenburg Bezirk.

Voting Begins

LD061111 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0512 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 6 May (ADN) -- Voting in the GDR local elections began this morning at 0700 with the opening of more than 22,000 polling stations. Some 263,000 National Front candidates are up for election to district assemblies, town assemblies, town district assemblies, and community assemblies. In the cities and communities, the first voters were greeted with flowers.

In the 7,567 cities and communities there are more than 12 million eligible voters over the age of 18 who are called upon to cast their votes. The preparations for the local elections, since the publication of the election appeal of the National Front Council at the end of February, have revolved around the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR and the consistent continuation of the policy of the 10th SED Congress for the benefit of the people and the preservation of peace. In hundreds of thousands of meetings in city and countryside the candidates of the National Front, together with the citizens, affirmed their determination to strengthen the socialist fatherland on all sides and to make peace more secure.

Leaders Cast Votes

LD061115 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0757 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 6 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, as well as Central Committee Politburo members Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, cast their votes in polling station 19 of electoral district 2 of Berlin-Pankow on Sunday morning. The leading representatives of the GDR cast their votes for the candidates of the National Front for the town district assembly of Pankow.

They were cordially greeted by the head of the electoral committee, Ella Rumpf. Young Pioneers and members of the FDJ presented them with flowers.

Krenz Announces Results

LD062055 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2004 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 6 May (ADN) -- Egon Krenz, chairman of the GDR Electoral Commission, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, announced the provisional results of the elections 6 May on GDR television.

He said: With its decision today for the candidates of the National Front, our people have unequivocally espoused socialism and peace. The outstanding overall result of the elections to the city borough assemblies of Berlin, to the district councils, and to the town deputies assemblies of the town districts, and the optimistic election atmosphere in the whole country once again impressively confirms that the policy decided upon the 10th party congress coincides with the interests of our people.

In the 35th year of our workers' and peasants' state, this is a convincing demonstration of how closely the party, state, and people in our socialist fatherland are allied. In their millions, the citizens assented to the policy of political stability, economic dynamism, and the unity of economic development and social growth, as affirmed by Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council at the seventh session of the Central Committee. This policy, which is aimed at the welfare of the people and at peace, it supported by all classes and sections of society.

There are 12,468,439 citizens entitled to vote. Votes cast totalled 12,389,666. This corresponds to a turnout of 99.37 percent. The number of valid votes was 12,386,684. That is 99.98 percent. The number of invalid votes was 2,982. That is 0.02 percent. The candidates of the GDR National Front received 12,372,001 valid votes. That is 99.88 percent. Votes against the candidates of the National Front were 14,683. That is 0.12 percent.

On the evening of this eventful election day, we can say with satisfaction: The election appeal of the National Front of the GDR became a mobilizing program of creative citizens' initiative for the all-around strengthening of our socialist fatherland, the GDR.

The GDR Electoral Commission at this hour cordially thanks all those who with their responsible work have helped to carry out the local elections so successfully. More than 73,000 citizens were active in the electoral commissions, nearly 225,000 worked actively in the election boards, and more than 900,000 worked as election volunteers in the districts, cities, and local communities.

The Electoral Commission of the republic heartily congratulates the newly elected deputies and reserve candidates, who today were given the trust of the voters for their responsible function. We are firmly convinced that they, as the elected representatives of the people, together with all the workers, will work for the further flourishing of the cities and local communities in our peace state. We wish all of them success in their work in our joint striving to make the 35th year of the GDR the most successful year yet in our history, and to also secure peace in the coming legislative period.

CAMPAIGN UNDERWAY AGAINST ALCOHOL ABUSE IN ARMY

LD051058 Hamburg DPA in German 0919 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 5 May (DPA) -- A vigorous campaign against the abuse of alcohol and illicit drinking is underway in the GDR National People's Army. The MAGAZINE FOR MILITARY MEDICINE points out that the measures introduced are aimed "at the conscious implementation of a general ban on alcohol in barracks" as well as before and during duty. Alcohol not only damages health and performance, but also prevents the soldier "from recognizing his target and hitting it with the first shot," the magazine says, according to the Information Bureau West today.

With due regard to military requirements, the "health education" of the young men liable for military service, of the members of the army and reservists in the GDR is to be increased. Because of the "dynamism and toughness of modern battle", the Army must "make greater demands on the soldier's physique." The magazine notes, however, that not all young people understand that they must "recognize healthy living as indispensable" and act accordingly.

REGULATION ON WASTE COLLECTION ISSUED 1 MAY

DW041143 Bonn DIE WELT in German 4 May 84 p 4

[H.-R. Karutz report]

[Excerpt] Berlin -- As of 1 May, money can be made in the "GDR" from waste flour, waste from butter production, eggshells, and potato peels. On 1 May, East Berlin issued an unparalleled regulation, signed by "GDR" Premier Willi Stoph and Agriculture Minister Bruno Lietz (SED). It regulates with unusual bureaucratic perfection how all the republic's waste must be theoretically collected as "fodder reserve." Because of the foreign currency shortage, East Berlin must economize on expensive grain and fodder imports.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION PLAN WITH IRAQ -- On Saturday in Baghdad, the GDR and Iraq signed a working plan for cultural and scientific cooperation for the 1984-86 period. The representatives of both sides expressed a desire for continuing their traditional relations in the fields of culture, higher and specialized education and vocational training. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2200 GMT 5 May 84 LD]

DAILIES ASSESS RESULTS OF REAGAN'S VISIT TO CHINA

Trip Part U.S. Global Policy

AU041123 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 May 84 p 6

[Zygmunt Slomkowski commentary: "Common Points and Differences"]

[Text] President Reagan's visit to China, which ended on 1 May, was the third trip by a chief of the American Administration to Beijing since 1972. This fact alone adequately illustrates the progressing political rapproachement between Washington and Beijing.

The concrete results of Reagan's visit illustrate one of the prerequisites for the currently developing relations: The expectations of American concerns that they will win a wide Chinese market, and on the other hand, Beijing's expectations that the United States will be a rich source of technology and credits in order to modernize the Chinese economy. That is why out of the five agreements which have already been signed or okayed during the visit, four deal with economic-technological issues and procedures facilitating U.S. investments in China. The most important agreement is the one which controls the supplies of American equipment, technology, and know-how. [preceding word in English] for energy production based on nuclear fuel. It is believed that this agreement is opening a road leading to contracts worth $20 billion [figure as published]. Regardless of this, the agreement possesses a significance going beyond the technological sphere, for its illustrates earlier American decisions to lift the restrictions on exporting modern technology to China, in this case the kind of technology which could serve military purposes. As we know, the application of restrictions in this sphere by the United States or the removal of these restrictions is purely for political reasons and forms a barometer displaying U.S. relations with other states.

It is understandable that the attention of foreign observers has been drawn primarily by the political content of the American-Chinese top-level talks. Here it strikes one that American political and military support for Taiwan did not spoil the visit. This means that the PRC does not wish to impose obstacles on dialogue and agreement on other affairs which are regarded as the most important onces right now.

Concerning international issues, the Chinese criticized U.S. policy in the Middle East and Central America, but agreed with the Americans on Afghanistan and Kampuchea. In their speeches, both the hosts and the guest presented their stance on the issue of key importance for the world's future -- the danger of war. If Reagan hypocritically denied all responsibility for increasing the arms race, his hosts placed the United States and the USSR on the same level, "forgetting" that the talks on restricitng intermediate-range missiles in Europe have been broken off because of the deployment of Pershings in Western Europe. In reality this may only serve to justify the White House's current policy. What is more, Beijing referred only to missiles in eastern Asia which protect USSR territory, passing over in silence similar American missiles in the Far East which threaten the entire Asian part of the USSR.

It is difficult to get down to serious business if matters are treated this way, especially since the serious business has beeen cleverly used by Reagan to support his military policy, for he said that the United States will not agree to restrict or destroy nuclear weapons in Europe as long as there are Soviet missiles in Asia. Trying to connect European security with the situation in Asia and the Pacific is nothing other than another instrument in the arms race.

way in which Reagan raised some issues could easily be construed as a willingness by him to use the "China card" for the current stage of the White House's anti-Soviet policy. In this context, Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang's words that tension between China and the Soviet Union has been detrimental for both countries and has brought no advantages for either peace or stability in the world have acquired special meaning. Although the Chinese "terms" for normalizing relations with the USSR which were stipulated at the same time weaken such a declaration, this does not alter the fact that the PRC wishes to guide itself by its own interests, mainly economic ones. It is stressed in Beijing that Deputy Premier I. Arkhipov, who is due to come to Beijing soon, was head of the Soviet advisers and specialists in the fifties who implemented a broad program of cooperation for developing the Chinese economy.

Thus, the same features that determine the current stage of the Chinese rapprochement with the United States do not make it possible for China to be deliberately turned into an anti-Soviet trump card of the United States. Of course, this does not rule out a situation where the United States could use Beijing's views on some important international issues. In any case, Reagan must have noticed this possibility if he has radically altered his indisposition toward the PRC dating from before his installation in the White House and from the beginning of his presidency. Although the Chinese trip itself is meant to help Reagan in the elections, remove the shadow of his failure in Lebanon and his heinous intervention in Central America, and create a better climate for American exports to China, this visit is still a part of Washington's global policy, a policy in which American strategy has accorded Beijing a certain place.

Economic, S&T, Cultural Accords

041227 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 2 May 84 p 5

[Michal Borzyminski commentary: "'Significant Achievements' and...Obvious Differences"]

[Text] The signing of four accords and the initialing of a fifth document during President Ronald Reagan's visit to the PRC has opened new opportunities in the economic and cultural relations between the most populous country in the world and the largest capitalist country.

The accord on preventing double taxation should promote the establishment of Sino-American cooperation. The protocol on cooperation in the field of scientific-technological information and in the area of the scientific methods of industrial management and the application of technology should promote Sino-American scientific and economic contacts. China will be able to exploit U.S. nuclear technology more extensively when the U.S. Congress gives its agreement and when the President signs the necessary accord. That is what the initialed document states. It is estimated that American-Chinese cooperation on exploiting nuclear energy will be worth about $20 billion [figure as published], because this is what the eventual supplies of U.S. equipment will cost.

Another document details cultural cooperation between the PRC and the United States in 1984-85. The signed and initialed documents, which the PRC premier called "significant achievements," have not been able to ease the difficult problem of Taiwan, which has for years hindered a closer U.S.-Chinese rapprochement. The Beijing talks tried to "sidestep" the issue of Taiwan, conscious of the truth that the United States continues to support Taiwan by arms deliveries and of the truth that Beijing wants to annex the island. Making concealed allusions when they spoke of the spirit of mutual respect, the Chinese "reminded" Reagan and his comrades that Taiwan is Chinese.

The U.S. President palmed off his Chinese partners by explaining that the future of U.S. Taiwan relations depends on Congress... Reagan himself is "completely" committed to as extensive an agreement with the PRC as possible. The Chinese paid tit for tat and refused to support the U.S. President's anti-Soviet attacks. The Chinese mass media omitted in their reports Reagan's anti-Soviet statements. The PRC Government, which is expecting a visit of a Soviet delegation led by Deputy Premier Ivan Arkhipov within days stressed that obvious differences do exist between what Beijing and Washington say.

No U.S.-PRC Strategic Alliance

LD041218 Warsaw PAP in English 1121 GMT 4 May 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 4 May -- In a commentary on President Reagan's visit to China, the ZYCIE WARSZAWY daily said, among other things, that: "It was clear from the beginning of the visit that it would be overshadowed by the Taiwan issue. The issue has not been settled during the visit. The two sides had much more to talk about and to offer to each other when they went on discussing economic relations," the daily said.

As far as international relations and policy were concerned, "the Chinese gave Reagan to understand that there is no place for coming back to the epoch of the strategic alliance dating back to the end of the 1970's which was clearly directed against the Soviet Union," the daily opined and added that "the Chinese premier dissociated himself to a certain degree also from Washington's global policy, appealing to the U.S. for a reduction of medium range missiles in Europe and disarmament talks with the Soviet Union.

"The Chinese-U.S. talks confirmed the thesis, a topical one in Beijing today, which rejects strategic cooperation with Washington but does not rule out a convergence of assessments. The two sides reached it, for instance, while discussing the issues of Afghanistan and Kampuchea, but lacked it while talking about processes taking place in the Middle East, the south of Africa and in Central America," ZYCIE WARSWAZY said in conclusion.

JARUZELSKI RETURNS TO WARSAW FROM USSR

LD051844 Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] PUWP CC first secretary, Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski who had paid a working visit to the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, returned to Warsaw this afternoon together with members of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek and Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner who accompanied the Polish leader on his visit.

At the Warsaw airport Wojciech Jaruzelski and persons accompanying him were greeted by President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, members of PUWP CC Political Bureau and Secretariat, and of Government Presidium. Present was USSR Charge d'Affaires a.i. Vasiliy Svirin.

JARUZELSKI INTERVIEWED ON SZCZECIN, GDR

AU041250 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 2 May on page 4 carries 1,600 word "Extensive Excerpts" of an interview given by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski to Ryszard Liskowacki from the Szczecin weekly MORZE I ZIEMIA (SEA AND EARTH), which was printed in that periodical's 18th issue, date and place not given.

Jaruzelski answers questions about his military exploits during the final phase of World War II during the advance on Germany, and about his feelings and acquaintances at that time. He says that the "Szczecin case (the fact that Szczecin became Polish] is a great matter for Poland. It is also an exceptionally strong confirmation of the role of the Polish-Soviet alliance and brotherhood, and of the friendly neighborly relations with the GDR."

Speaking about German affairs, Jaruzelski says: "The German problem receives new dimensions against the background of our current weakening, both the economic weakening and that which is the result of the internal turmoil. Another wave of revisionist fantasies is gaining more and more official support and has strong backing from the openly reactionary forces of the West."

Jaruzelski concludes by saying that he hopes Szezcin may be that Polish city where all the nation's supreme interests, and also threats to the nation, its chances, and its hopes, are fully understood. "There are many difficult matters. However, Poland is the most important matter, a socialist Poland with borders on the Odra and Nysa Rivers and with a long Baltic coastline," he says.

OBODOWSKI SIGNS TRADE AGREEMENT WITH ROMANIA

LD052046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Deputy Premiers of Poland and Romania Janusz Obodowski and Gheorghe Petrescu, respectively, signed a protocol in Bucharest which sums up 3-days of economic talks. It has been stated that realistic conditions exist for exceeding this year's level of mutual trade exchange.

EPISCOPATE ON ATTACKS ON CHURCH, POPULATION

LD041624 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1415 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] On the eve of the holiday of the mother of God, the queen of Poland, the 200th plenary conference of the Polish Episcopate took place at Jasna Gora, on 2 May 1984. Cardinal Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland, chaired the conference. The communique issued after the conference says, among other things, that the Episcopate, together with the whole Church in Poland, in prayer and in thought accompanies the holy father in his aspostolic trip to the Far East. The bishops call upon all the faithful to pray for peoples and nations that experience joy at meeting Christ's representative on earth.

Emphasizing the holy father's important mission, which enjoys universal recognition and is of enormous significance for the Church and the whole world, the bishops express regret in connection with the attacks against John Paul II's person and pastoral activities, attacks which have occurred recently, among them those originating from a certain publication published in a neighboring country. The communique reads that these attacks have been termed absurd by the Holy See's press spokesman. Insults to which the holy father is subjected will be compensated for by Poles through prayers and through an even greater attachment to his person.

During the 200th Polish Episcopate plenary conference, the bishops also examined the population situation in the country. This is because, reads the communique, solid and reliable research shows that the cursory observation which suggests that Polish families are having more children is an illusion. In fact, the contrary is the case. On the basis of the holy father's teachings contained in the Apostolic Exhortation Familaris Consortio, the bishops state that in carrying out the mission of guarding and protecting the greatly dignified institution of marriage and responsibility for giving life, the Church comes face to face with the phenomenon that life tends to be conceived of not as a blessing, but as a danger.

The Church will steadfastly raise the dignity of parenthood, and protect human life against any and all encroachments upon it with all the available pastoral means at its disposal.

During the Polish Episcopate's conference, the bishops also discussed programs for the work of the Church in Poland. The holy father's teachings, conveyed during his second pilgrimage to Poland, have been passed by the bishops as the Pastoral Program for 1985. The bishops, as pastors, are constantly concerned for all those who are suffering or are in prisons. The bishops entrust the propitious solution of our country's difficult social problems to the prayers of the faithful.

On the second day of the proceedings, 3 May, the bishops participated in the festivities in honor of the Queen of Poland at Jasna Gora and gave the fatherland their pastoral blessing.

ARGUMENTY'S STACHOWSKI ON CHURCH, STATE RELATIONS

AU041434 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 22 Apr 84 p 2

[From the press review]

[Text] From the article "Equality or Privileges" written by Zbigniew Stachowski and carried by ARGUMENTY on 15 April 1984:

The third constitutional principle of religious policy stimulates the separation of the church from the state. Because that principle has been valid since 1944, it is surprising that the Roman Catholic Church has decided to exploit our youngsters in promoting the process of reintroducing the crucifix to those spheres of public life whose lay character is unquestioned almost all over the world.

Since a principled conduct of the state authorities, which mount guard over cardinal human rights -- in this case the right to the freedom of conscience and religion -- is not to the liking of the Church, it has resorted to a brutal manipulation of school children -- a manipulation that was brought into discredit by Solidarity. The Siedlce incident, which would not be worthy of any mention by the press under normal conditions, has acquired sudden importance, but luckily, it is of pseudo-importance.

Let us bear in mind that the principles of the separation of the church from the state possess not only a legal power, but are above all recorded in our Constitution, which means that every attempt to undermine or violate legal principles governing the issue of religion not only is not of any good to any side and is devoid of any rational justification, but amounts to insubordination to the Constitution as well. All the religious associations in Poland, the Roman Catholic Church excepted, long ago recognized these fundamental truths as law; they are impossible to deny because they result from inalienable human rights.

RFE SEEKS TO DISTORT DISTURBANCES, ARMY'S ROLE

LD061337 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Much is being said about ideological subversion, but we do not fully realize that it is not just words but a serious program set up by Western capitalist states with the aim of constantly exacerbating the international situation and intensifying the confrontation with socialist countries. It concerns more than just subversion carried out by certain radio stations broadcasting programs in Polish, for example, although our country has a special role in Reagan's crusade against communism.

transformations taking place in our country, particularly the reawakening of social awareness, result in the opponents of socialism making increasing use of propaganda aggression against our state, in order to maintain even symbolic underground nests in the country.

They want something concrete to exploit in their propaganda aimed at stirring up of the Polish community. They also want to maintain a base of ardent opponents of popular authority to create disturbances and to hit the economic, political, and defense interests of People's Poland. Hence the numerous descriptions of May Day demonstrations, which Radio Free Europe [RFE] claimed were characterized by terror and tear gas; hence the false report about the ceremonies that was released to the world by the REUTER Warsaw correspondent; hence the fact that other agencies exaggerated the numbers of participants in antisocialist demonstrations.

Western doctors of psychological warfare have tried to maintain in the Polish consciousness the myth about the division between the rulers and those who are ruled, and about the alleged divergence of their interests. Their goal is to create changes in the political life of our country so that any dialogue would be impossible, so that working people will be swayed by hypnotists who deceive the community with the vision of the allegedly easy life in a nonsocialist Poland.

Mindful of the role played by our Armed Forces in halting and eliminating the counter-revolutionary threat, and realizing that they are the main pillar of the state and the strong arm of popular authority, the enemy views the Army as one of the main objects of attack. Thus, from time to time our Army appears on RFE broadcasts. Naturally, it is being presented in such a way that the people will hate, or at least dislike people in uniform.

A few days ago, by making use of a report in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI about the activity of the antialcoholism commission, RFE deplored the morale of our soldiers, among whom, according to RFE, alcoholism is rampant, as a result of the frustration spreading among the ranks. At the same time, we have learned from the broadcast that girls are ashamed to go out with their uniformed boyfriends, and that one can see soldiers attending mass, despite the fact that it has been forbidden by Army regulations, and many similar revelations. Lies have short legs. The fantasies of propagandists from the Munich station about putting the Army at loggerheads with the community will remain in the realm of dreams; the Armed Forces will not reduce its unity or its high combat readiness.

ROUNDUP OF WORLD, DOMESTIC MAJOR EVENTS

LD051648 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 5 May 84

["Looking Back at Last Week" -- PAP headline; by Zbigniew Boniecki]

[Text] Warsaw 5 May -- "The talks were sincere, friendly, and very fruitful. They confirmed the the unity of objectives and the unanimity of views on all questions under discussion. We consider this another strong confirmation of the internationalist ties between our parties, states, and nations," said Wojciech Jaruzelski in a speech delivered on May 4 in the Kremlin during the visit that was one of the most important events over the past few days and whose significance will be seen in the long-range perspective.

"The visit will exert a fruitful impact on further development of Soviet-Polish relations," stressed Konstantin Chernenko, adding that the talks concerned all areas: politics, economy, culture, ideology and international questions.

During this working visit, the sides signed a programme for the development of cooperation in economy, science, and technology covering the period till the year 2000.

Another great event of the week was the mass-scale participation of 8 million Poles in May-Day parades, which testified to further normalization and society's support for the policy of the PUWP and government and for the laboriously pursued policy of socialist renewal.

The PUWP CC Political Bureau thanked participants in the parades and also all those who commemorated the day of the working class by extra work or by voluntary public feat. The calls for boycott and the calls by hostile radio stations drew no response. Several incidental attempts to disturb order were of no importance for the great political significance of the course of May Day. Despite the realities of that day in Poland, some correspondents of Western mass media wrote their reports all wrong, devoting long reports to incidental events and failing to notice millions of people who thronged in the streets of Polish towns by taking party in parades which lasted for many hours. The record in such a distorted way of seeing the world was broken this time by the REUTERS Warsaw bureau. Apparently, acknowledging the superiority of "wishful thinking" over facts, the bureau's staff decided that the ceremonies in Poland's capital lasted not longer than two hours and that the TV live coverage went on long after the end of the May-Day parade. The fabrication of such "potemkin villages" by REUTERS stands the chance of remaining in the annals of international journalism as a singular achievement.

At the beginning of the week, Polish public opinion focussed its attention on new aspects of the Polish debt that emerged after the Warsaw talks with representatives of 500 commercial banks. The talks ended in reaching agreement. This is another, though still preliminary, agreement on restructuring the Polish debt in 1984-87 from which Poland will continue to pay interest. In fact this means relieving Polish balance-sheet because the repayment deadlines will be postponed by 10 years, with a five-year grace period as compared with the deadlines fixed when the money was borrowed in the 1970s. Now, there is a need for agreeing on the settlement of Polish accounts with the 500 banks and next for signing new agreements with the creditors to fix new repayment deadlines. Accords on Poland's simultaneous drawing of new credits will also be drafted. This will make it possible to relieve the Polish economy to some extent.

At least for two years Polish obligations towards the banks with which agreements will be signed, will be lower than the sums which these banks are going to put at Poland's disposal. This operation is necessary in the interest of Poland and the banks alike because last year the surplus of Poland's revenues from services and trade with the dollar zone countries slightly exceed 1 billion dollars, while the on-schedule service of the interests of the Polish debt alone would require at least 2.6 billion dollars. After all, the year 1983 was only the second year in a row of normalization in which such a surplus was attained at all after 10 years of deficit. Poland's balance of payments this year and in the years to come will depend not only on rescheduling the repayment of debt but also on the rationalization of imports and the export capacity of the Polish economy. A lot depends on making proper use by the Polish economy of the short period of breathing space, now attained.

REUTER EXPLANATION ON MAY DAY REPORT ERROR

LD041847 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] REUTER has published the following statement: The Polish Government has denied a REUTER report that May Day parade in Warsaw lasted 2 hours and said that the ceremonies attended by government leaders went on for 5 hours. The report also erroneously said that televised sequences of the crowds attending the event had been repeated to give the impression that ceremonies lasted longer.

Fortunately, an explanation of this kind does not explain anything. How long the parade in Warsaw lasted was known to everybody in Poland on 1 May. If REUTER correspondents in Warsaw did not know that, it reflects badly on their professionalism, and if they lied consciously, it reflects badly on their honesty. They would probably admit an error; a lie -- they do not want to or cannot, as perhaps it had not originated from them. However, the REUTER agency is probably too respectable a firm to carry out instructions of anti-Polish subversive centers so eagerly.

URBAN RETRACTION ON ELBLAG DISTURBANCES

LD041727 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 4 May 84

["Retraction by the Government Press Spokesman" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 May (PAP) -- On 1 May I told journalists that approximately 100 people had tried to organize an antistate demonstration in Elblag. On 3 May at a press conference I mentioned a report put out by REUTER which, distorting my words, said that the Polish Government had "admitted" that disturbances had started in Elblag. The Elblag Voivodship authorities maintain that what I said on 1 May was inaccurate. The incident which I mentioned had been organized by only 5 people and only 5 people had gathered, and not 100.

ORDER FORCES DETAIN 67 IN CZESTOCHOWA ON MAY DAY

LD051906 Warsaw PAP in English 1707 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] The public order enforcement forces detained 67 persons while they organized street disturbances in Czestochowa on the May-Day. Motions to punish 42 persons for disturbing public peace were sent to a misdemeanour court. It examined 40 cases.

Thirty-seven persons were fined between 8,000 and 20,000 zlotys. Three were sentenced to two months in jail each. In 6 cases, the court decided to publish the sentence in the press at the expense of the accused person. The remaining persons were freed after warning talks.

In Gdansk and Gdynia, regional public prosecutors put the next 20 persons under detention pending trial for preparing and organizing disturbances of the May-Day ceremonies.

One of the detainees had illegally a working mauser weapon with a considerable amount of ammunition, explosives, and facilities for establishing radio contact. All the disclosed objects were secured for trial. Besides, the authorities uncovered and liquidated two loudspeakers assembled and prepared to broadcast contents calling for disturbing order on the May-Day.

As a result of examining cases by misdemeanour courts at the Gdansk and Gdynia mayor, 15 persons were held under summary procedure for violating public order on the May-Day.

Further investigation is conducted against other established perpetrators of disturbing public order on the May-Day.

JABLONSKI DELIVERS STATE COUNCIL REPORT TO SEJM

AU012000 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Apr 84 p 2

["Report" of the State Council read by State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski at the 26 April Sejm session in Warsaw]

[Text] Comrade Marshal! May it please the house! The end on 23 March of the term of office of representative bodies of local authority, the approaching elections, and the coming into force of new legal regulations contained in the law on the system of people's councils and local self-management bodies that was adopted last year -- these are the determinants marking the beginning of a higher stage of democratic transformations in one of the most important areas of our lives, an area that is universal and embraces all citizens.

It is therefore a time to reflect on the road we have covered so far and a time to look into the future we are building today.

By presenting the draft of the above-mentioned law for public discussion, and by then examining this draft in modified form during Sejm plenums and Sejm commission meetings, we have aimed at making the law mirror our system's ideological principles as fully as possible, for we know that the idea of social justice must point the direction for all economic and political transformations in the state. And it cannot be implemented in full without a recognition of the fact that the working masses of the nation are not the object of the historical process but its subject, and that they are the conscious creators of their own fate. The simple conclusion to be drawn from this is that democracy is the natural form of the structure of the authorities, of government, and of management in the socialist system. This follows from the very essence of the system. This also means that true people's authority cannot be solely expressed by society's right to elect every couple of years the best candidates out of the ones set before it. It is also a question of society being able to control these candidates and to dismiss them should they let society down, so that society may take part in the various forms of self-management, in the performance of authority at various levels, in as wide a field in the nation's life as possible. That is why socialist democracy is also called participatory democracy -- participation in the running of the work enterprise, local cooperative, self-management body, and so on. It is these ideas that have lain at the roots of a series of laws passed by the Sejm in recent years.

Of course the concrete methods of implementing these ideological principles may take various forms. They must be worked out on the basis of experience and adapted to conditions, to the economy's development and shape, and to the level of society's consciousness.

They therefore may and must be changed, developed, and improved as time goes by.

Remembering this, we must also tell ourselves that we must constantly learn socialist democracy, and we must perfect it and ourselves, as well as its implementers.

There is nothing extraordinary or shameful about this when we remember that the capitalist system's base was established as far back as the feudal era over several centuries. The bourgeoisie achieved political power through this system, having already obtained great economic power and prepared cadres. It was different with the workers class. The workers class had to start everything from the beginning, without the preparation that the bourgeoisie had. After winning authority, the workers class had to shape political forms by itself, compare theory with practical experience, amend the theory, and once again test the theory with practical activity.

There are many dangers along this road, such as the continuation of past practices being spread by opponents to the new systems, the failure by society to fully grasp economic and social transformations, and a lack of knowledge of faulty human character. These dangers lead to the selection of false methods of action, errors, and failures, which are more easily encountered as there are more faults in the structure of the authorities, and there is less social control.

Knowledge of these dangers cannot signify a remission of sins or a justification of evil. Instead, this knowledge must be a basis on which to analyze the experience that has been gained and to draw the proper conclusions for the future. This also applies fully to the over 40-year-old history of the people's councils. These councils emerged as far back as during the Nazi occupation and helped organize the struggle for liberation, in this way adapting themselves for their future role in a free country as the basic bodies of the democratic system of authority for the people and by the people. Without them, our state's huge achievements on the threshold of its 40th anniversary would be unthinkable, and were it not for their activity, all the negative phenomena of the country's political life would have affected their position and functioning.

It is a good thing that the people's council sessions during the term of office that has ended were devoted to honest analyses of their work and to drawing conclusions from these analyses, and that no secret was made of the mistakes and shortcomings in their work. The councils that are stepping down are transferring in this way the conclusions stemming from the rich experience of recent years to their successors, which will function under considerably better conditions created by the new law and by the general political climate. Therefore, an important contribution has been made to the preparations for the new term of office of local bodies of administration and self-management.

An assessment of the work of the people's councils in the eighties must primarily take into account their participation in the socialist renewal of the country's political life and the general conditions under which this participation took place.

As early as the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum in 1980, the excessive centralization of administration and the accompanying restriction of the councils' power, as well as their defective actions were criticized. In the wake of this, an increasingly fuller consolidation of the principles of renewal gradually encouraged positive changes in the authorities' attitude toward the people's councils and toward their own work. These positive changes were crowned by the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress and then by the implementation of these resolutions through the effort of the PZPR, the allied parties, and affiliated social activists, who were able to perceive the great opportunity for the nation and state inherent in a return to the fundamental principles of socialist construction.

This met with a proper response from the overwhelming majority of people's councils, their councillors, and their fellow workers participating in the work of the commissions. The plenary sessions of the people's councils that took place at the end of 1980 and beginning of 1981, during which the need for a change in work style, for a bread with the damaging stage-managing of meetings, and for a break with formalism and pomp were discussed, testify to this proper response. Both the manner of the speeches and the topic covered by them attested to the fact that the watchword of renewal had fallen on fertile ground.

This was one, positive side to the situation at that time. There was also another side, characterized by a marshaling of hostile forces that wanted to make the country's life as anarchic as possible.

The people's councils became an object of sharp political battle. The conflict and unrest that was constantly spreading to new areas, the increasing pressure on all state offices, and the undermining of the norms of public order could not remain without influence on the work of regional representative bodies, expecially because attempts were soon made to question the very existence of people's councils, and demands were made to replace the Leninist model of local authority as performed by the people's councils, with offices belonging to other eras and systems. Among the various methods of struggle against the socialist system aiming to disorganize socioeconomic life and destabilize the political system, there was no shortage of direct attacks on individual people's councils, on their aktivists, and on leaders of the local administration. In the misguided aim to make social life anarchic on the local level as well, the authority of the councils and councillors was undermined. People did not even hesitate to defile the honor of often very distinguished and dedicated aktivists.

The people's councils therefore had to commence a struggle in defense of the state and in defense of the peaceful living and working conditions of the inhabitants of their respective voivodships, cities, and rural areas. They were subjected to a sharp test. The great majority of the councils passed this test, learned to work under more difficult conditions, and learned to defend state interests against the opponent. There were also councils that did not meet the increased expectations, and there were councillors who displayed their weaknesses and instead of banishing them in battle, disappeared together with their weaknesses during this battle. Their collapse, it should be said, was not a sign of hostility toward socialism, but a sign of apathy, passiveness, and lack of faith in the possibility of facing up to the spreading wave of anarchy. In consequence thereof, about 12 percent of all councillors left the people's councils up to the end of 1982, most of them because their mandates had been withdrawn by the people's council to which they belonged, or because they resigned on their own accord. About 9,000 new councillors took their place, people who usually possessed greater psychological resilience and a stronger resolve. Before this could bring any results, however, there was a temporary weakening of contacts with the electors.

The situation with other forms of work by the people's councils was considerably better. In 1981 and 1982, during the most difficult years for the councils, there were almost 30,000 meetings, commissions presented over 160,000 opinions, and councillors made over 100,000 motions, mostly on matters of importance to their regions. Representatives of the State Council and of the central bodies of authority, appearing as guests at people's council sessions, also noticed an increasingly higher quality of discussion and a tackling of difficult and complex matters, which were examined in a mature way that took into account all of the conditions of that time.

This was possible mainly because the presidiums of the people's councils proved themselves fully as leadership centers in that they guaranteed the continued functioning of the entire system of representative bodies and ceaselessly inspired the system's social bodies to activity.

The introduction of martial law interrupted for a short time the meetings of people's councils and the work of commissions in accordance with the rules in force. But the new situation drew attention to the need to involve local authorities to a greater degree in matters concerning public order as well as in previously less noticeable areas of life, and the people's councils involved themselves in these matters after the return to normal activity. There soon also came a new impulse for the work of the councils in the shape of a new draft law, which was discussed to an increasingly wide extent. The most important matter, however, was the change in the self-confidence of councillors, who, as the socialist renewal progressed, became more convinced that their work was needed by society.

In 1983 we also observed a phenomenon that was previously unknown. At the end of every 4-year period, the work of councils had always ended. One professor who was an expert in the work of representative bodies even invented a special expression -- "expiration of a term of office." This time it was different.

Of course the frequency of meetings cannot be the only measure of a council's activeness, but neither can the frequency of meetings be disregarded. Therefore it is worth realizing that last year many people's councils held more plenary sessions than they had ever held in any year during a previous term of office. This was generally a period with the greatest number of meetings both by voivodship level councils and by primary level councils in recent years.

The years 1982 and 1983 are marked by a considerably greater interest by people's councils in the entire range of social and economic topics applicable to their specific areas, and by a strengthening of their executive and control functions.

These positive signs were encouraged by the attitude of central PZPR, ZSL, and SD cells toward the place and function of people's councils within the system of exercising authority, and by a range of decisions made by executive administrative bodies.

Not wishing to burden the deputies with details of various legal acts and political decisions, one can sum these up by saying that the authority of representative state bodies over administrative bodies was steadily restored, the centralist barriers that had appeared in previous years were removed, and the independence of people's councils in socioeconomic planning and in fiscal matters was increased. The Sejm's adoption on 20 July 1983 of the law on the system of people's councils and territorial self-management bodies was an important instrument in creating a more favorable climate for the activity of people's councils. Although the law will not come into effect until 17 June 1984, its letter and spirit have had important influence on the daily practice of the people's councils, which have realized their new role and position because of this law, despite the restrictions of the law that is currently in force.

Compared to the previous term of office, the people's councils and their bodies have involved themselves more widely in the protection of people's living and working conditions, especially in matters concerning the supply of everyday goods. They have also increased their influence on a growth of market production and on the development of services, and have devoted much time to improving the functioning of communal realized that it is their duty to join in the implementation of the joint agricultural policy of the PZPR and ZSL. Through joint activity with agricultural self-management bodies, cooperatives, and circles, they have caused an increase in agricultural production, with their aim being to improve the supply of production resources, improve the organization of procurement and contract making, and improve land use. They have also displayed more concern than ever over health protection, education, culture, and environmental protection.

Since 1982 the councils have dealt more and more with strengthening law and order and improving security. These topics have been examined during council sessions and during meetings of their presidiums and commissions. The councils have also begun to inform society on a broad scale about the activity of the bodies of authority and of state administration in the struggle against crime. The purpose of these undertakings is to create wide social support, necessary for the effective protection of the interests of the state and of all citizens.

In addition to their statutory tasks, the people's councils have tackled a series of problems stemming from the new laws and Sejm resolutions or imposed by life's needs. For example, in 1983 the presidiums of the voivodship people's councils set up information and advisory teams to give legal aid and organizational assistance to the reemerging trade unions. Many people's councils worked out interesting and effective ways of cooperating with workers and with agricultural and cooperative self-management bodies.

The increase in the control work of people's councils and the constant search for ways of improving this work deserve special mention. In order to improve their control work, the councils have developed joint activity with local bodies of the Supreme Chamber of Control. Voivodship people's councils have availed themselves more and more often of the Supreme Chamber of Control's help in order to gain an accurate picture of the situation in individual sectors of a voivodship's economy, including a picture of the way economic organizations and institutions outside their authority function.

Citizen deputies: A picture of the achievements of the people's councils during the last term of office would be incomplete if I failed to say that they have improved their forms and methods of action, especially in recent years, that they have held wide consultations on their plans, that they have sought wider social support for the implementation of their resolutions and decisions, and that they feel to a greater extent that they are masters over their respective areas.

This is particularly visible wherever the councils have managed to combine their aims and resources with social initiatives. They have then been able to successfully solve difficult local problems and satisfy the population's needs more quickly.

One can give a huge number of examples to illustrate that even with the old, far from perfect law, the popular belief that the people's councils and their councillors were powerless was false. This belief is dispelled by the results of economic contests in small towns and in small rural communities organized by the Front for National Unity, or by the social pledges that were organized throughout the country over many years. There was and is only one condition: No one must interfere with the people's councils. The councils know how to mobilize people of good will.

For the reasons that I described in my introduction, there was a serious decline in social pledges in 1980-82. In 1983, social pledges revived, together with the progressing normalization of the country's life. The social pledges commissions, which were set up during this time in agreement with the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, have the task of supporting social initiatives and involving people in such sectors of life as the construction and improvement of local highways; supplying villages and farms with water; constructing small reservoirs; extending communal services in cities and housing districts; building school extensions, recreation halls, clinics, and children's playgrounds; establishing areas of greenery in cities; and conducting social tree-planting actions.

Together with the Council of Ministers, the State Council will give comprehensive assistance in these undertakings. Investment outlay both in the central plan and in regional plans is modest, and will remain so for the next few years. There are not enough funds for many urgent and justified needs. Therefore, social initiatives and faster ways of implementing them through the dedicated effort and resources of urban and rural inhabitants are all the more valuable. These initiatives will be supported by an energetic state policy. Proof of this is the Council of Ministers' 16 April 1984 resolution, which considerably facilitates the development of social pledges.

Citizen deputies: Summing up the entire results of the last term of office of the people's councils, we must express our appreciation for all of their members and employees in general. They have lived through a difficult period, have improved their work in line with the stabilization of the general situation, and have well prepared the ground on which to establish the new law, which considerably strengthens the position of representative bodies and creates a cohesive system of local self-management bodies.

Preparations for introducing this law began immediately after its adoption. These preparations took two directions.

The first of these was publicizing the law, as well as giving appropriate training to aktivists in the people's councils and in local self-management bodies, and to employees in local bodies of state administration.

The second direction was preparing and issuing the practical guidelines foreseen in the law. The implementation of the first of these directions of activity was assisted especially by numerous articles in the periodical PEOPLE'S COUNCILS -- THE ECONOMY -- THE ADMINISTRATION and in the daily press, and also by special meetings and training seminars.

On the basis of information from voivodship people's councils and my own observations, I can say that the overwhelming majority of councillors until now and many social aktivists have grasped the terms of the law and possess the essential knowledge and ability to use it. Knowledge of the law among employees in local bodies of state administration is good on the whole. We will continue to enhance this knowlege and supplement it with a knowlege of the practical guidelines connected with the law.

In addition the State Council Chancellery is preparing together with the Office of the Council of Ministers and with the participation of many eminent specialists a series of publications designed to form a library for aktivists in people's councils and for state officials. These will consist of information pamphlets, commentaries, and handbooks. I wish to emphasize that a series of scientific institutions is preparing some texts on popular science and specialized texts. These will be useful for the work of the people's councils and of their bodies.

May it please the house: The law on the system of people's councils and local self-management bodies is considerably more exhaustive than the laws that existed earlier. It fully defines the powers and modes of action of people's councils and their bodies. In consequence thereof, the practical guidelines foreseen in the law deal mainly with technical and organizational matters.

The draft resolutions and draft directives prepared by the State Council and Council of Ministers have been discussed with people's council presidiums and with local bodies of state administration. Many of the comments and proposals that were made have been included in the final versions. All the practical guidelines required by the law have been issued and will become valid as of 17 June this year.

I think it would be a waste of time to go through all of the practical guidelines. Therefore I will limit myself only to the most important ones. The following should be included in this group:

-- The Council of Ministers directive concerning ways of organizing and methods of functioning of local offices of state administration. This directive defines the organizational structure of offices in voivodships, cities, urban districts, cities-cum-rural districts, and rural districts.

All the functions of state administration will be vested in these offices in accordance with the law. This directive also defines, with the State Council's approval, the number of full-time posts assigned to deal with people's councils.

-- Also important is the Council of Ministers directive outlining the powers of local administrative bodies to establish local laws. The directive contains a list of regulations that concern matters requiring fast and frequent solution. All the powers not mentioned in the directive will expire and become the business of people's councils.

-- Finally one must mention the Council of Ministers directive defining the various enterprises, plants, and other state institutions coming under the authority of people's councils of various levels. The directive preserves under the authority of people's councils those enterprises, plants, and state institutions that have come under the authority of the councils until now, and grants the peeple's councils extra enterprises and plants whose complexity requires special administration.

The State Council's 19 April 1984 resolution has defined the wage regulations for chairmen of people's councils.

The resolution decrees that the office of people's council chairman is a social function. Nevertheless, because of the heavy work load in councils, their chairmen should continue to be entitled to allowances, the level of which will be determined by the State Council on an annual basis. Vacations by people's council chairmen should only be on an exceptional basis and will occur if there is a need to give the post of chairman to a person who cannot reconcile his function as chairman with his normal work duties in a factory. A decision concerning a vacation by a people's council chairman will be made by the people's council after prior discussion with the presidium of a higher-level people's council. In the case of a chairman of a voivodship people's council, such a decision will be made after consulting the State Council chairman. A people's council chairman on vacation will be entitled to the level of pay applicable to the appropriate body of state administration.

In agreement with the Council of Ministers, the State Council has also defined the rules for dividing tasks between urban and district people's councils and for voivodship councils to communicate these tasks to primary level councils.

May it please the Sejm: The issuance by the State Council and Council of Ministers of all the planned practical guidelines creates the right conditions for completely introducing the law on the system of people's councils and local self-management bodies to go into effect 17 June this year.

In addition the State Council, taking into consideration the numerous remarks that have been addressed to it, has recommended that the relevant State Council commission work out draft regulations for people's councils and draft statutes for self-management bodies of urban and rural inhabitants. These drafts were issued by the people's council commissions at the end of 1983 and submitted for consultation by people's councils and by self-management bodies of urban and rural inhabitants. Right now, remarks, opinions, and proposals on the subject of the drafts are coming in. After these have been examined, model regulations and statutes will be issued as a practical aid. This is all the more important because in accordance with the law, elections to self-management bodies of inhabitants will be held in the second half of the year.

Citizen deputies: The process of fully implementing the principles of socialist democracy is already at an advanced stage.

It has transformed the coutnry's political life, and the range of laws passed by the high chamber forms a legal basis for a new, reformed model for the functioning of the state, social institutions and organizations, and the national economy. A further step along this road will be the elections to the people's councils, which will already be functioning according to the new law.

The newly elected councils, equipped with increased powers and resources, should become an important factor in enhancing democracy in our country. However, what is new is always born during struggle. We must overcome the habits and politically alien concepts that have become ingrained in the past, create respect for the law, break the indifference toward matters that do not merely involve one's own interests, and make more citizens join in the work of jointly managing their own village, district, city, and region, so that correct people's authority may be not merely a possibility but a living, daily practice.

It has been stressed during the latest people's council sessions that it is easier to ask for greater power and resources and for greater independence that to use these powers and resources once they have been granted in order to make essential decisions, and to assume responsibility for them.

This is of course true, but we know a method of overcoming these difficulties; one need only make proper use of this method. The method involves selecting the proper personnel for the new people's councils. Recently, Deputy Jan Szczepanski recalled how Tadeusz Kotarbinski [not further identified] interpreted the meaning of boldness, which depends on independence and on personal responsibility for oneself, one's family, and one's working affairs. I quote: "Boldness is a marriage of intelligence, knowledge, confidence in one's own strength, and above all self-reliance. The will for efficient management stems from boldness."

These are the kind of bold, ambitious, clever, and really resourceful people that we must elect on 17 June, so that the system of people's councils and local self-management bodies can function correctly and display all the values of the new legal regulations.

We must therefore give the best possible answer to those who are bent on passiveness, who try to sow apathy and confusion, and who call for a boycott of the elections. They want as many urban and rural inhabitants as possible to exercise no influence on the election of councillors and on the nature or representative bodies of authority. What this means in practice is that Poles should boycott themselves, that they should cease to be concerned about their own interests, and their own future and that of their relatives, that they should not participate in the struggle against what is evil, and that they should not participate in national accord for the common good of the nation. All this follows the slogan that "the worse it is, the better." We know what is better and for whom. It is better for politics, and worse for public order, for the process of emerging from the crisis, for the country's development, and for the entire nation. And no right-minded citizen can agree to this.

CEAUSESCU, DELEGATION DEPART FOR PAKISTAN 7 MAY

AU070804 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0632 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/5/1984 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu left for Pakistan in the morning of May 7 for an official visit of friendship upon the invitation of that country's President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

On his visit the Romanian head of state is accompanied by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister, and Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES USSR AMBASSADOR TYAZEHLNIKOV

AU051756 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Yevgeniy Mikhailovich Tyazehlnikov, USSR ambassador to Bucharest, at the latter's request. On the occasion, the two sides had a talk which proceeded in a comradely atmosphere.

PPR DEPUTY PREMIER RECEIVED BY CEAUSESCU

AU041905 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1823 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 4/5/1984 -- On Friday, May 4, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and Romania's president, received Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic who is paying a visit to Romania. Warm salutes were exchanged on the occasion between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the interview, which passed in a comradely atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed at the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, which are continually expanding and deepening, in the spirit of the understandings convenanted at top level. The evolution was assessed of bilateral economic exchanges and it was stressed that Romania and Poland's steadily increasing potential provided favourable conditions for furthering the collaboration between the two countries on still broader a basis. The wish was also expressed to capitalize those possibilities to the largest extent, with a view to achieving a diversified and long-term cooperation in the interest of both countries and peoples, of socialist construction in Romania and Poland.

Likewise, it was underscored that, under the conditions of the current world economic crisis -- which practically speaking, affects all states and particularly the developing countries -- economic collaboration between socialist countries should be stepped up to ensure their economic and social progress, in the interest of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

The interview was attended by Gheorghe Petrescu, Romanian first deputy prime minister, Gheorghe David, minister of agriculture and food industry, Ion Cosma, Romania's ambassador in Warsaw.

Present were also Stanislaw Zieba, minister of agriculture of Poland, Boguslaw Stahura, Polish ambassador in Bucharest.

ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH POLAND

AU051607 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1253 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/5/1984 -- Over May 3-5, talks were conducted in Bucharest between the economic delegations led by Gheorghe Petrescu, first deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the joint Romanian-Polish Governmental Commission on Economic Cooperation, and Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman for Poland of the joint commission.

In the spirit of the guidelines set and understandings covenanted during the meetings and talks at top level, the two delegations assessed the stage of the fulfillment of the targets agreed upon at the latest session of the joint commission, the possibilities and measures apt to boost bilateral economic collaboration, further expand cooperation in an specialization of production in domains of mutual interest. Cooperation actions were examined, aimed at jointly developing production units in the domains of metallurgy, the ship building and aviation industries, manufacture of high-voltage electronic equipment processing of raw materials and production of components for micro-electronics, turning out of small-tonnage chemical products. New measures were also analysed for broadening and diversifying bilateral goods exchanges.

An aide-memoire was signed at the end of the talks. A protocol was signed in Bucharest on collaboration between Romania's Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy of the Polish People's Republic over 1984-1985. The document was signed by Gheorghe David, Romanian minister of agriculture and food industry, and Stanislaw Zieba, minister of agriculture and food economy of the Polish People's Republic.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING VIETNAMESE ENVOY

AU041950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/5/1984 -- On Friday, May 4, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Tan Phong, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Bucharest, on a farewell call occasioned by the conclusion of the latter's mission in Romania. Talks were conducted on the occasion, which passed in a comradely atmosphere.

ANGOLAN DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS 28 APR-4 MAY

Welcomed by Olteanu

AU281940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1802 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/4/1984 -- Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party of Labour of Angola, minister of defence of the People's Republic of Angola, arrived in Bucharest on April 28 at head of a military delegation, for an official visit to Romania.

The guests were welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by Colonel-General Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of national defence of Romania, by deputy ministers, generals and senior officers.

Received by Ceausescu

AU031900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1821 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/5/1984 -- On May 3, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, supreme commander of the Armed Forces, received Col. Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the MPLA-Party of Labour of Angola, Angolan minister of defence, who is paying an official visit to Romania at head of a military delegation.

The guest conveyed the RCP and Romanian state leader a warm salute on behalf of Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Party of Labour, president of the People's Republic of Angola. Thanking him, Nicolae Ceausescu requested that a salute and best wishes be conveyed to the Angolan leader.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed at the course of the ties of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples. It was shown that Romania and Angola boasted a favourable framework for the expansion of bilateral collaboration, to their mutual advantage, in the interest of the cause of world peace and progress.

A series of aspects were also approached of the international life special attention being paid to the situation in Africa. The Angolan defense minister informed President Nicolae Ceausescu of the latest developments in the south of Angola and, generally, in southern Africa.

During the interview, the Romanian head of state underscored the need for intensified efforts to halt the arms race and achieve a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament first and foremost. The significance was also highlighted of strengthening the African peoples' unity and solidarity in consolidating their independence, in developing cooperation among them, in promoting a policy of detente, peace and collaboration. The need was also stressed for a political, negotiated settlement of all differences and states of tension on the African Continent, in southern Africa included.

Active support was reiterated to the Namibian people's struggle under the leadership of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] and the significance was brought to the fore of a democratic resolution of the Namibian question, of ensuring its access to independence, to free and self-reliant development.

Departs 4 May

AU041904 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 4/5/1984 -- Col. Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the MPLA-Party of Labour of Angola, minister of defence of the People's Republic of Angola, left Bucharest on 4 May after having paid a visit to Romania at head of a military delegation.

During their stay in Romania, the Angolan military delegation had talks at the Ministry of National Defence, visited military units and learning institutes, culture and art institutions, industrial enterprises and tourist spots.

On their departure from Otopeni Airport the guests were seen off by Col. Gen Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Romanian minister of national defence, by deputies to the ministers, generals and senior officers.

MOSCOW VISIT INVITATION TO SPANISH CP LEADER

Bid To Stop Eurocommunism

AU061757 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 6 May 84

[From the "Sunday at 10" feature -- live or recorded]

[Text] Moscow's invitation to Ignacio Gallego, head of the dissident parallel Spanish Communist Party, to visit the Soviet Union's capital and to hold working talks with the CPSU leadership is an event that is attracting quite a bit of attention. Branislav Canak talks with Bogoljub Lacmanovic, VJESNIK correspondent in Moscow, and Moma Pudar, TANJUG correspondent in Madrid, on what is behind this CPSU practice and how the Spanish left is reacting to Moscow's support for dissidents:

[Canak] Comrade Lacmanovic: I believe that it would be best if we could begin with the explanation of the reason for the CPSU leadership's invitation to a delegation of the parallel Spanish Communist Party?

[Lacmanovic] The invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the arrival of Ignacio Gallego, head of the parallel Spanish Communist Party, in Moscow at the end of this month, as we have learned, is, first of all, not unexpected. The founding of this second Spanish Communist Party at the beginning of this year met not only with the understanding, but also with the full support of the Kremlin, although Moscow, schooled by certain earlier experiences and criticism experienced within the workers and communist movement, claimed that it would no longer support the split or founding of parallel communist and workers parties in a country.

The confirmation of the claim that Moscow completely supported the founding of a parallel Spanish Communist Party is, first of all, evidenced by the publicity given to the founding of Gallego's party in the leading CPSU daily, PRAVDA, in January. For Moscow, Gallego is a prominent leader of the communist and workers movement in Spain who will unmask Eurocommunism as a revisionist phenomenon and a deviation toward the positions of the social democrats. It appears that what is most important for Moscow, and what caused Moscow to decide to support the split in the Spanish Communist Party is the fact that Gallego's party program is such that it completely supports the Soviet Union's foreign political course and international moves.

[Canak] How is this invitation to Gallego interpreted in Spain, we ask Moma Pudar, TANJUG correspondent in Madrid:

[Pudar] This invitation, I can tell you, is primarily interpreted as a realization of the CPSU's promise that it will offer to the dissidents -- as it was literally said -- all friendship, assistance, and solidarity. It is also possible, in fact, to draw two conclusions from this action by Moscow. First, the CPSU is now trying to create parallel parties in those countries in which the communist parties have decided in favor of the strategy of Eurocommunism, and this also practically signifies the creation of a division among communists. Second, Moscow is accelerating an ideological settling of accounts with Eurocommunism, which is loudly proclaimed as the greatest evil [zlo] of Marxism and the policy of real socialism, which dissidents consider as the only correct and possible road to socialism.

On the other hand, however, it is also believed that this is an interference in the internal affairs of the PCE, that this is breaking up its ranks, that this simply -- as they say in the Spanish party's headquarters -- is damaging to the interests of the Soviet Union and the CPSU themselves, because it encourages an anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaign in the reactionary press.

Interferes With Spanish Unity

LD052044 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 5 May 84

[From the "News of the Day" program]

[Text] Next, the "News of the Day" commentary: The invitation which the leadership of the Soviet party recently sent to Ignacio Gallego, leader of the parallel dissident Communist Party of Spain, inviting him to pay a working visit to Moscow this month, although not unexpected, is evidence of the revival of those kinds of behavior in the communist-workers movement which are opposed to the adopted principles of the Berlin conference of communist and workers parties. Here is Zrnka Novak:

[Novak] The crisis which has occurred in the ranks of Spanish Communists following the legalization of the party is an internal problem of the Spanish Communist Party, and thus, in keeping with the agreed principles of equitable cooperation between workers' and communist parties in the world, international solidarity in the real sense lies in moves that will assist the Spanish Communists to achieve complete unity and to carry out the renewal of the single united party. This was also the task of the latest 11th Congress of the Spanish Communist Party, which, in an atmosphere of polemics, nevertheless eventually chose a path of unity by a majority decision.

This congress, which came out for the renewal of the party last December, was also attended by delegations of communist parties from almost all socialist countries, including a delegation from the CPSU. Thus, the presence of the Soviet representatives at the subsequent inaugural congress of the dissident and factional party of Ignacio Gallego was an obvious example of interference in the internal affairs of an independent and equal communist party, as was clearly pointed out in the letter of the Executive Committee of the Spanish Communist Party to the CPSU.

However, the Soviet support for the dissident party did not stop even after the condemnation from many communist parties throughout the world, which accompanied the news of this interference. On the contrary, Ignacio Gallego found himself among the leaders of the international workers movement at the funeral of Yuriy Andropov. This was followed by pressure on individual parties of socialist countries to recognize the legality of the existence of parallel parties which had not been granted by the Spanish people or the Spanish Communists, and finally there came from Moscow the invitation for an official exchange of delegations.

The case of the dissident party of Ignacio Gallego, however, is no longer an isolated example of the revival of the practice of interference in the internal problems of individual communist parties, which the new Soviet leadership appears to be pursuing. It is with regret that we have to recognize this, because in the present bad and unfavorable development of global international relations, this could give rise to very harmful consequences. First and foremost, attempts to revive the relationship of hierarchy and subordination in the pragmatic interests of the largest communist parties in power can only halt the spontaneous, anti-Reagan and antimilitaristic movements which have already appeared in many developed countries of the world. They can also have a negative effect on the present, intensified struggle of the working class for a new economic-political identity of Western Europe.

Regardless of its guise of proletarian internationalism, the revival of such a policy by the CPSU, which could not be consistent with the basic principles of equal cooperation between communist and workers parties, would in fact only have negative consequences in the present-day world, and that is the further, dangerous growth of anticommunist and anti-Soviet sentiments.

DJILAS URGES MORE WESTERN CONCERN FOR RIGHTS

AU051553 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, May 5 -- Yugoslav dissident Milovan Djilas appealed to the West to intervene more decisively in favor of human rights in Yugoslavia in an interview appearing in the next issue of the weekly "L'ESPRESSO".

"You Westerners can help us and not only with injection of money which solves very little. The Yugoslav problem is not the economic crisis. It is more important that you insist on respect of human rights and contribute to unmasking everything that is not true here. Believe, there are many falsehoods..." [as received]

Djilas, the leader of Yugoslav dissidents, was arrested on April 20 for 24 hours in a police raid against the opposition. He is very critical of government policy. "I am sorry to say that I think Yugoslavia is falling apart. Self-management, since it is controlled by the Communist Party, it creates only chaos. As for the collective leadership after Tito, it doesn't solve anything, it is out of date..."

Opposition to Self-Management

AU021405 Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] One of the most important and most urgent tasks in our country at this moment is the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. There are many problems; the difficulties are not small. Under such conditions, various hostile forces are appearing, trying to divert us from the basic direction. Thus, there is an urgent need for greater ideological involvement in unmasking the theses that the enemies of our society try to push, sometimes under the cloak of a democratic dialogue. Much has been said about this lately; the most recent example is the recent organization of a private discussion meeting in Belgrade. Our newsreel commentary is devoted to the advocates of such theses and their increasingly aggressive activities:

One of the main theses of the opposition forces is that the Yugoslav self-managing socialist project has exhausted itself at its present level of development, and so has its leading ideological force, the LC. Various false curates of the left and right say, for instance, that the problem is not that there is a shortage of coffee in our country, but that we have a shortage of aims.

It is clear that the chief target of their attacks is the LC, which, according to them, is no longer in a position to provide answers for the further development of society. The advocates of these theses forget, however, the historical fact that it was precisely the LC that at all turning points in our development was the mover and the executor of fresh steps in the development of society. It is that way now as well, for it is the initiator and leader in the Long-Term Program of Economic and Social Stabilization.

The question appears, therefore, of what is the basis of these hostile views of our social development, which do not consider even a minimum of political realism. There is no doubt that it is a matter of a peculiar anticommunism. The recent gathering of 28 participants at a private disucssion meeting in Belgrade is illustrative in this respect. The theses of one of the participants at this gathering say that the way out of the present situation in Yugoslavia can only be offered by some non-party intelligentsia. This intelligentsia, however, suggests, for instance, that the Yugoslav federation be reconstructed in four republics and that all should speak Serbian.

It is obvious that it is a matter of a great Serbian nationalist concept of the structure of Yugoslavia, which buried itself politically half a century ago. However, the very fact that people have gathered who think in such and similar ways demonstrates that they are no longer satisfied only with writing books and granting interviews, as Milovan Djilas has been doing, for instance, but that they want to make concrete steps to more organized activities. Our community has reacted, and will react like all other organized communities in the world to such steps of all those whose platforms attack the foundations of this society.

Along with the struggle against these forces, it is indispensable that our society, headed by the LC, should involve itself in the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. Much greater, more organized ideological work is indispensable, primarily in the LC, which must break all resistance on this road. It is indisputable that the struggle for stabilization is in fact a struggle for a new step in the development of the Yugoslav socialist self-management.

SPILJAK STATEMENT ON TITO DEATH ANNIVERSARY

AU041851 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] After signing the Tito memorial book in Belgrade today, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, spoke about Comrade Tito's work in a special television program:

[Begin Spiljak recording] First, it is the autonomous, independent, and nonaligned policy of new Yugoslavia that has presented the new Yugoslavia to the world in a new light, that has made of Yugoslavia an autonomous factor in the world, a respected factor in the world. This is the most important thing that our peoples could achieve during a time of these tumultuous events in the world. This is one of Tito's important deeds. To continue protecting our freedom, protecting independence, and cherishing brotherhood and unity is the best way to repay and continue Comrade Tito's work.

Second, there is the nonaligned policy. Comrade Tito and the Yugoslav revolution have, through their activity, created the nonaligned policy. Yugoslavia is an active factor of this policy. We can only carry on where Comrade Tito has stopped: Where our revolution goes on, we can continue there. [end recording]

Events Marking Anniversary

AU051245 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian throughout 4 May gave heavy, extensive coverage to Tito's fourth death anniversary and events held throughout the country to mark it.

The 0200 GMT broadcast announced the planned events for the day. The 0800 GMT broadcast reported a long column of people passing by the tomb, including Tito's widow Jovanka Broz; the 1000 GMT and 1200 GMT broadcasts reported various delegations and families of Tito's sons visiting the tomb.

Morning programs also carried reports on the anniversary being observed throughout the country and included recorded excerpts of Tito's speeches. The first 27 minutes of the 1300 GMT broadcast were devoted to the program carried by Joint Yugoslav radio stations on the observance of the anniversary, including a 12-minute live relay on federal organs and organizations and Army delegations laying flowers on Tito's tomb, followed by a report on the observance of the anniversary throughout the country. The 1700 GMT broadcast carried a report on the observance and on delegations and individuals visiting the tomb, including a recorded statement on Tito's contribution by SFRY President Mika Spiljak. The 2000 GMT broadcast also carried a report on the observance.

FEC ON TRANSPORTATION PLAN, ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD041419 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1129 GMT 4 May 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 4 May (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of Comrade Tito's death, the Federal Executive Council [FEC] paid tribute to President Tito with a minute's silence before the start of the regular session. The FEC, which was chaired by Zvone Dragan, confirmed a proposed law on the use of the name and figure of Josip Broz Tito.

The council also confirmed a proposed social agreement on the development of integral transportation which envisages the clearer definition, through self-management agreement-reaching, of the criteria for forming a network of goods transportation centers. It also envisages the self-management and long-term harmonization of interests between the performers of services and the producers of the means and equipment for integral transportation. In the development plans of the sociopolitical communities, the development of integral transportation will have priority, and the republics and provinces will adopt regulations to direct specific funds to the acquisition of equipment for integral transportation. This equipment will be ensured by means of reducing or removing tax on income and contributions from income in those work organizations which perform or use the services of integral transportation. Funds for the development of integral transportation will also be guaranteed by measures of credit and monetary policy.

The FEC also examined a program of measures and activities for realizing the goals and tasks contained in the resolution on socioeconomic development for this year in the sphere of the agro-industrial complex. This program will be submitted to the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

In its examination of our country's foreign relations, the FEC adopted a platform for initial consultations between the plan and foreign trade organs of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union in economic cooperation in the period 1986-1990, and assessed that in the next 5 year period efforts should be made in the further development and promotion of economic cooperation between the two countries.

ZARKOVIC INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC PROGRAM

AU011825 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1738 22 Apr 84 pp 10-14

[Interview given by Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, "at the NIN Editorial Office" and prepared for publication by Mirko Djekic and Scepan Rabrenovic; no date given]

[Excerpts] Unidentified reporter: One gains the impression that the past activity on implementing the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program is not in accordance with the difficulties that are multiplying even more.

Zarkovic: It is evident that there is a delay in implementing the first stage of the long-term program. In the past, the focus of activity on implementing this program was on measures of current economic policy. However, these measures could not have any definite effects, because they were not accompanied by deeper reform actions aimed at adapting the economic system to the goals of stabilization, consolidating the financial situation, and strengthening the economy's material position. Development problems are also still being neglected. For this reason the economy, which is burdened by high legal and other obligations, strives toward transferring the increased costs of operations -- resulting from the measures of the current economic policy along the line of a more realistic rate of exchange, more realistic interest rates, and a more realistic amortization -- to prices.

Last year, no turning point was made in economic life that we could assess as overcoming the critical point in the struggle for stabilization. Along with a continued increase in exports and a revival of production, we should have also reduced inflation under the conditions of the complete lifting of the administrative control of prices.

Reporter: It was believed that by the very adoption of the long-term program all obstacles in implementing it have been overcome. Yet, this is not the case. Why.

Zarkovic: Although the adoption of the long-term program is an important step, all problems have not been thus resolved. The long-term program is a very long undertaking which calls for vital changes in the current economic policy, the economic system, the position of economic branches and groups in primary distribution, the economy's material structure and the volume and structure of communal and public expenditures, and the behavior of all subjects of reproduction to change more rapidly from extensive to intensive operations and to involve our economy more quickly in the international distribution of labor. This is a task with which we will have to deal for a long time under more difficult circumstances, because it is known that in the next few years we will have to allocate 8-10 percent of the social produce for repaying the due obligations on the earlier used foreign loans.

No One Easily Renounces a Privileged Position

The implementation of this program and a way out of the current difficultires are possible only on the foundations of the further development of socialist self-management, because only in this way is it possible to overcome various kinds of monopoly and to motivate the broad working masses for increased efforts in and self-denials under the conditions of a dropping standard of living. The further development of socialist self-management is also a very complex social task which calls for much initiative and creative work, much antidogmatic courage in a critical analysis of practice in order to achieve a more rapid removal of everything that reduces the scope for socialist self-management, that formalizes and deforms it while strengthening the elements and tendencies of reviving state socialism or of restoring a bourgeois parliamentarianism.

Accordingly, it is normal that such complex and difficult social undertakings meet with difficulties and resistance. It is not at all easy, for instance, to tighten the belt and to be deprived of acquired rights, to lose a privileged position, to remain without the support of state protectionism, and to face the sharp criteria of the world market.

Reporter: Recently there has been much talk about the need for a critical analysis of the functioning of the political system of socialist self-management. A critical analysis also assumes changes. What all is implied by these changes?

Zarkovic: I would first remind you that this is no new initiative. A formal proposal for this was made by Edvard Kardelj in his study "Directions of the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management" as early as 1977.

We have decided in favor of a political system that implies constant efforts to build and develop this system, to build original socioeconomic relations and a political system based on socialist self-management. In order to successfully build socioeconomic relations and the political system, it is necessary to have a constant critical analysis of practice and the acquired experiences and a constant comparison of these experiences with the programmatic goals of socialist self-management in the Yugoslav federal community of peoples and nationalities enjoying equal rights that are untouchable for us. This analysis should show us whether we are on the road that is bringing us nearer to the programmatic goal. If we are not, then it is necessary that we more rapidly and resolutely change the mechanisms and activity on implementing them.

Reporter: What is the role of the LC in the discussions on the political system?

Zarkovic: The LC approaches and participates in this task from the viewpoint of the goals and interests of the class and society for which it is fighting and which it formulated in the LCY program and in other documents.

Are the Federal Links Getting Weaker?

However, in all this the LC cannot replace science, nor can science replace the LC. Not only this, others also have their places in this common task. In the first place there are the self-managers, the self-managing organs, with their practical experiences and with their vital needs. Further, here is the state, the professional services, and other subjective factors. Finally, all solutions that are adopted must be a subject of public discussion -- of an all-people's plebiscite. This is how we worked with Tito and Kardelj and how we must work in the future.

Reporter: Has the cohesive force of the Yugoslav federation weakened, and have there been any serious phenomena of regressive understanding of pluralism of interests, particularly the emphasis of a national element and a neglect of the class element?

Zarkovic: I have the impression that theses are frequently changed in connection with this problem, and thus one arrives at one-sided, distorted, and superficial conclusions. Our federation is as specific as the foundations on which it is based and the conditions in which it originated, and these are the national liberation struggle and socialist revolution, socialist self-management, and the roads and methods of building a new socialist society. Our federation, like our constitutional and political system as a whole, are suitable for solving two basic problems, two basic contradictions. These are the freedom and equality of nations and nationalities and their brotherhood and unity on the basis of socialist self-management and the historic interests of the workers class as a permanent interest of socialism.

Accordingly, even by formal logic it is impossible to connect a weakening of the cohesive links and forces of the Yugoslav federation with the principles upon which the federation is based and is being built. In essence, what is involved are two contradictory tendencies in a unified process. One of them is the tendency of statism, of bureaucratization, the basis of which is in a fragmentation of social property. This tendency has a disintegrating effect and creates the impression of a weakening of cohesive forces. The second tendency is a self-managing, that is, workers class tendency that strives toward stronger integration, stronger cohesive forces. However, thus far this tendency has been, to a certain extent, obstructed.

For this reason our system of socialist self-management is, I would say, at a very important turning point. This turning point is in organizing the workers class, that is, in a self-managing organization of the associated labor from the basic organization of associated labor to the federation, so that the association labor could effectively influence the trends of social reproduction. The real state of affairs will then be seen -- it will be seen that the cohesive forces that originated and resulted from an authentic and vital revolution and system are very strong in our country.

Reporter: How are the conflict situations resolved in the process of coordinating the common interests in the federation?

Zarkovic: The SFRY Constitution has created institutional and ideological opportunities for progressive activity and for resolving conflict situations in the process of coordinating the common interests in the federation.

The Federal Executive Council certainly has the most responsible task in this respect, and according to the Constitution, it proposes provisional measures, but this does not rule out the initiative of others. Various forms of the SAWPY Federal Conference's activity could be used -- ranging from linking its sections with various SFRY Assembly bodies to forming some kind of ad hoc joint mediation groups like missions of good will and services in which prominent political, professional, and public workers would be included to coordinate views.

Reporter: Why is the question not raised of public responsibility of officials for public statements that differ from the conclusions of the forums to which they belong?

Zarkovic: The question of public responsibility, and thus also the responsibility of officials, is posed objectively and subjectively. The objective responsibility is contained in the judgment of the public, which assesses everybody's conduct and everybody's statements according to its own criteria. No one has evaded this, nor can it be evaded in our society.

When a subjective responsibility is involved, the relations in the society are complex and contradictory, and it is necessary to differentiate two things: It is one thing when officials speak with the aim of mobilizing people for the execution of the decisions and positions of the forums to which they belong, or when they do this with the same aim in the direction of seeking solutions and of pointing to possible directions of solving the current problems on which the forums must make decisions. I am deeply convinced that there is no reason why officials should not come forth publicly with their positions and views. There should be much more of this because all this is linked with the democratic relations for which we are fighting.

Naturally, this implies that a public polemic with positions and proposals that are publicly set forth, regardless of who sets them forth, is normal. However, it is quite another thing when officials make public statements that are contrary to the positions of the forums to which they belong. There is nothing wrong if officials also raise questions that are contrary to the official positions within the forums, but only when they set forth such positions within the forums. Otherwise, public statements that are contrary to the official positions introduce confusion, weaken unity, and create the impression of the existence of factionalism, the most dangerous illness for a revolutionary movement. For this reason it is indispensable to raise the question of concrete responsibility as well as motives for such behavior, and this primarily by the forums to which such officials belong and of those who elected them to these forums.

Reporter: At one time nothing was said about the intelligentsia; now much is again being said and written about its position and role. Do misunderstandings exist, and if they do, what kind?

Zarkovic: Great structural changes have taken place in our society. The development of the production forces and socialist self-management have contributed in particular to the fact that the meaning of many ideas has changed. This particularly refers to moving the boundary between intellectual and physical work, and accordingly also between the intelligentsia and the workers class in their traditional meaning. The intelligentsia is losing the meaning of a special stratum in the society; it is increasingly more becoming a component of the workers class, just like the workers class is becoming a component of the intelligentsia in the modern society.

When a stagnation of socialist self-management and a revolutionary changing of social relations occurs, then the remnants of the past revive: After inertia the tendency appears according to which a part of intelligentsia turns to the past in which it held a privileged position in the social distribution of labor. Then excesses, conflicts, the revival of the opposition forces, and their activity occur.

The problem of the intelligentsia and the workers class in socialist self-management is being resolved on a qualitatively new social basis and on the basis of socialist self-management, on the basis of emancipating work and man. In such an epochal historic process, the contribution of every individual is valuable, particularly of that individual who knows more and can do more.

Reporter: We frequently say that our younger generations are increasingly more educated and, what is most important, they are educated in the new spirit of socialist self-managing democracy. Do we, sincerely speaking, not recognize this? Does the fear exist that their management of the most important social tasks could lead us in some other direction?

Zarkovic: It appears to me that what is involved is not a fear that the younger generations could take some other road and deviate in another direction. It is correct that the younger generations are increasingly more educated and better qualified, that they are educated in the spirit of socialist self-management and direct democracy. They are removed from traditions, awareness, values, and relations of the old prerevolutionary society. It is precisely by maturing and by being educated in the new society that they have developed a critical attitude toward the past and present. For this reason, it appears to me that the essence of the problem is somewhere else. The younger generations are removed from the past, from the time, and the situation when everything was different. For this reason, contrary to the older generations, they are not satisfied with the results achieved compared with the past, compared with what it used to be. They are turned toward the future.

VRHOVEC ON IMF LOAN, RETAINING INDEPENDENCE

AU041847 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 29-30 Apr/1-2 May 84 p 3

[Interview given by Josip Vrhovec, president of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Croatia, to Davor Sosic, chief and responsible editor of VJESNIK, and Bozica Juris, VJESNIK journalist; date and place not given.]

[Excerpts] Unidentified reporter: How do you assess our ability to repay debts?

Vrhovec: The repayment of debts will take place under extraordinarily difficult circumstances. I must say that last year was very difficult and that our borrowing last year was no less than in those years that we now point to as an example of excessive borrowing.

It means that our potentials for confronting reality have been spent and weakened. Being aware of the fact that we have launched the struggle to repay debts, we have again relied on debts. This year the program of borrowing is considerably smaller, and this is positive, but the debt is high. A reserve variant also existed; somebody called it a "zero variant," according to which we would not conclude an agreement with the International Monetary Fund for a new debt but what would be left to us would be to rely on our own forces: a complete reliance on our own forces and finding our bearings the best we can and know how.

Reporter: Why did we not adopt this variant?

Vrhovec: An analysis of this variant has shown that this would create enormous problems for us, that this would, in fact, impose on us a struggle in some kind of state of emergency. A number of functions and institutions of the self-managing system would have to at least temporarily stand aside and allow the state regulations to take over the command functions. Bearing this in mind, we decided in favor of difficult talks with the IMF and on an agreement on what we must do to obtain new credits. This is now concluded. Well, now it is most essential that we use these credits extremely economically and responsibly and that we urgently create a "transitional program," that is, that we prepare ourselves so that the variant on relying on our own forces would be truly realistic next year and that thus all doubts that were present in this year's talks with the IMF be removed.

Reporter: What is the influence of our difficulties and our preoccupation with economic problems on the prestige and the role of our country in the world?

Vrhovec: The moral political prestige of our country in the world has not been questioned at all. However, the influence of Yugoslavia is objectively limited by the circumstances and problems with which we are struggling. This restricts our room for maneuver to some extent.

Regardless of how much this is an objective reason, we must not reconcile ourselves to this limited position. On the contrary, what is required of us now is additional energy, additional efforts to be able to master these limiting factors and to ensure the further presence of Yugoslavia in global politics. When we speak about the position of our country in the world, this position should be concretely dissected, analyzed, and assessed within the context of international political and economic relations. Above all there are the bloc groups that continue to be active, have their interests, and influence the world with their bloc views. They exert their influence also in the part of the world where we live, but the continuity of our activities is not broken because of it.

Reporter: Is there any pressure on us because of this situation?

Vrhovec: Well, I can tell you that our relations with the two superpowers are good and rather stable. The fact that for the IMF loans we had to have, so to speak, the consent of the decisive factor in the Fund, the United States, and that in this sense we depended on it considerably, has not brought into question the quality of our relations for two reasons: because the United States possesses enough realism to know that pressure to change our policy would not succeed, and because we demonstrated clearly enough with our attitude that it indeed would not succeed. Reality indicates, however, that such situations call for even greater attention to be paid to one's own autonomy and independence. In other words, we must guard against an infiltration of alien interests and influences into our internal life, because these things are a reality. This reality, however, nevertheless depends on us.

we successfully resolve the economic crisis, if in international policy we consistently express our independent and active nonalignment, if we will influence world events in this way, such infiltrations and pressures will come to nothing. In brief, regardless of our economic difficulties and precisely because of them, our interests and our policy to continue, jointly with the nonaligned countries, our struggle for a change in international political and economic relations in the world are not weakening but growing. This remains the essence of our foreign political strategy, which we were building with Comrade Tito and which we now follow without compromise.

ORGANIZATIONS ISSUE MAY DAY PROCLAMATION

AU032027 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Apr/1-2 May 84 p 1

["May Day Proclamation"]

[Text] We congratulate the workers class of Yugoslavia, all working people and citizens, national liberation war veterans, young people, members of our Armed Forces and security organs, and all our citizens working abroad on the labor holiday.

Our working people are awaiting this year's May Day united in the struggle for the implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and are resolved, despite the difficulties, to carry out the tasks inherent in this program in an even more committed way, consistently, and without hesitation or deviation. An ever growing number of organizations of associated labor are successfully carrying out their stabilization program by making the greatest possible efforts to use their material potential and creative abilities as well as they can. Thus, regardless of the increasingly more difficult conditions of operations, noticeable results are being achieved in production and exports in many fields, in increasing productivity and economical operations, and in the entire process of integrating the Yugoslav economy and in raising its self-managing organization to a higher level. In this way, the workers class confirms its determination to overcome the current difficulties with its work and self-managing involvement and with a full reliance on its own forces and to assume the direct responsibility for the country's further development. These efforts and initial results in the struggle for stabilization are an impetus for all organizations of associated labor and all social forces to increase their efforts and to include themselves even more resolutely into the unified front of the struggle for stabilization. The determination of all of us that we jointly and in an unified manner carry out the tasks facing us and the persistence in the day-to-day involvement are the best guarantee for realizing the set goals.

It is of the greatest importance that a persistent struggle continues to be waged on strengthening socialist self-management and the workers class' power with the aim of realizing its constitutional right to control the conditions and results of its work and to decide on overall income. In this direction it is necessary to even more resolutely direct the development of the entire delegate system and to concentrate the activity of all organized socialist forces led by the League of Communists. Our community is directly facing significant positive changes in our economic life that demand strict discipline in economic management and in the use of social resources and a high level of responsibility on the part of everyone who works and makes decisions in the system of social self-management, especially the leading social organs and those discharging public functions. Our workers class extends full support for all measures and actions that are being taken with the aim to concretize the first phase of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization on all levels, beginning from the organizations of associated labor and local communities to the federation. However, at the same time, it demands that the implementation of the agreed tasks be ensured everywhere and in every place, and that full responsibility should be borne for that.

It is particularly important that the decisions in connection with lifting the price freeze be adopted and carried out with full social responsibility, because a deviation from the agreed policy would threaten the interests of the workers class and of our society as a whole.

Work and creative efforts should be the main creative force and the measure of all values of our society, and humanism and solidarity must acquire even greater significance, so that the process of overcoming the burden of present difficulties and commitments may be more evenly distributed among all social strata. With their enthusiasm and ability young people must be evident everywhere in assuming work and social obligations, and thus they should give their full contribution to the comprehensive progress and development of our community.

In the further building of our socialist self-management we resolutely continue along Tito's road; we are proud of everything that we have achieved, and we are determined to continue to further strengthen and develop the basic achievements of our socialist revolution -- the working man's right to be free and associated in a self-managing manner to decide on the development of the society in which it lives and works, that we strengthen even more the equality of our peoples and nationalities and the unity and independence of the country, its nonaligned policy, and independent road in building socialism. The working people and citizens will continue to be irreconcilable toward everyone who threatens our achievements. With full determination they will suppress all attempts at sowing national intolerance. By effectively solving the social problems and with a constant struggle against all weaknesses and inconsistencies in the daily self-managing practice, the working people and citizens will contribute most to suppressing all kinds of antiself-managing and antisocialist activity. At the same time they will strengthen self-confidence in the entire society that, on the foundations of socialist self-management and a permanent togetherness and brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities, we will overcome the current difficulties and ensure secure prospects of development.

Proceeding from the deepest interests of the modern mankind to preserve peace and to build a world community based on equality, freedom, and full independence of all peoples, and remaining consistent with Tito's policy of nonalignment, we will tirelessly work for relaxation of tension in the world, for disarmament, and for peaceful and equal cooperation among peoples and countries. We will continue to oppose the policy of force, domination, and pressures in international relations, as well as all attempts at interfering in the internal affairs of other countries, while developing solidarity with all progressive forces and liberation movements.

United in their bold march toward historic objectives of building a better and happier life, our working people and our citizens will not shy away from difficulties on this occasion, but with a new creative drive and vigor they will surmount all the obstacles and pave the way even faster toward stability, further construction, and prosperity of our Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium; the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium; the Presidium of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation; the Presidium of the Federal Committee of the Yugoslav Federation of the Associations of Veterans of the National Liberation War; the Presidium of the Conference of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation

SPILJAK AT 40TH JUBILEE OF 3D ZAVNOH SESSION

LD061444 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 6 May 84

[Excerpt] The 40th jubilee anniversary of the third session of the Territorial Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Croatia [ZAVNOH], which was held on 8 and 9 May 1944, was formally celebrated in Topusko today.

Besides the surviving participants at that meeting, the celebrations in Topusko were also attended by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency; a delegation of the Croatian Presidency headed by Milutin Baltic; a delegation of the Croatian LC Central Committee led by Josip Vrhovec; Jure Bilic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; a delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army headed by Colonel General Zorko Canadi; members of the Council of the Federation; and many prominent veterans and representatives from the political, social, scientific, cultural, and public life of Croatia.

BURNING OF SERBIAN FLAG DENOUNCED IN KOSOVO

LD052259 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1748 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Pristina, 5 May (TANJUG) -- The latest hostile act which occurred on 1 May in Djurakovac near Istok when Hamdi Zek-Kabasi, previously exposed as a hostile element, burned the flag of the Socialist Republic of Serbia which was hoisted in a public place, is another example of hostile activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. This is stated in this evening's commentary by Pristina television. The purpose of this hostile excess is to create intranational discord and mistrust between members of nations and nationalities by abusing their national and state symbols.

This hostile act was immediately denounced in sharp terms by working people, citizens, and young people of Djurakovac and Istok as a brutal attack on the dignity and the symbol of national identity of the Serbian nation. As is known, similar acts, such as when Serbian nationalists did a similar thing with the Albanian national flag, were severely denounced by progressive forces among the Serbian nation.

Unequal use of national flags and symbols of nations and nationalities living in Kosovo was and still is a significant component of equality and socialist togetherness built on the foundations of the LCY. Protection and cherishing of the basic revolutionary achievements of our socialist self-management system have always been in the focus of activity of the LC and other progressive forces of our society. The LCY is principled and consistent policy of ensuring full national equality of our nations and nationalities in all aspects of life annoys the class enemy and dark reactionary forces inside and outside the country who are tryingto undermine the foundations of our unity and togetherness, the Pristina television commentator concludes.

MACEDONIA OBSERVES ANNIVERSARY OF DELCEV DEATH

AU051427 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] The 81st anniversary of the death of Goce Delcev, the greatest Macedonian revolutionary and ideologist and the organizer of the Ilinden Uprising, has been observed in Macedonia by a number of celebrations. Goce Delcev lost his life at age 31 near Serrai [Greek Macedonia] in an unequal fight with a Turkish soldier [Turkish word "asker" used] shortly before the beginning of the Ilinden Uprising.

BULGARIAN FILM FALSIFIES MACEDONIAN WWII EVENT

LD042007 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1349 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 4 (TANJUG) -- With its film "The Rescue", which grossly falsifies the history, and whose premier was on the May Day, the Bulgarian film industry has generously placed itself in the service of Greater Bulgarian territorial aspirations in relation to sovereign Yugoslavia and its constituent Republic of Macedonia.

The film story is actually the Bulgarian version of the event which took place in Ohrid, the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Macedonia, in the autumn of 1944, when German occupiers demanded from Ohrid residents to hand over a group of Bulgarian soldiers who had escaped from a German POW camp. The Ohrid residents refused this and gave shelter to the Bulgarians regardless of the fact that these same soldiers used to be regulars in Bulgarian fascist troops and, until recently, their occupiers.

The twisting of the well-known historical truth has obviously helped the Bulgarian cineists, and not only them, to show and prove that Ohrid has always been a Bulgarian town, and its residents Bulgarians. The Bulgarians were not satisfied with making Macedonians members of their nationality, they also invested every effort to present Ohrid residents of Turkish nationality as Bulgarians, too.

The Bulgarian press considers that "The Rescue" with its content "has a message for the present day generation" and that this film expresses the best qualities of the national Bulgarian character.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH USSR -- Belgrade, May 4 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government today (Friday) adopted a platform for the first consultations between Yugoslav and Soviet planning and foreign trade organs on economic cooperation for the period 1986-1990. The Soviet Union is Yugoslavia's leading foreign trade partner, in terms of the value of trade. The Yugoslav Government assesses as necessary in the coming five-year period further efforts to develop and promote bilateral economic cooperation between the two countries. Trade in both ways for 1984 is planned reach 6 billion U.S. dollar. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1347 GMT 4 May 84 LD]

COOPERATION WITH HUNGARY, CSSR, PPR -- Novi Sad, May 3 (TANJUG) -- The enterprises Pobeda, Novkabel, and Nina of Novi Sad (Yugoslav Province of Vojvodina) have concluded new contracts on long-term cooperation with partners in Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Poland valued at some 146 million dollars. Pobeda signed with Czechoslovakian partners a contract on cooperation over the coming ten years in the manufacture of fork lift trucks with internal combusion engines. The value of the contract is 72 million dollars. With Hungarian partners, the firm signed an agreement on cooperation over the next seven years in the manufacture of mechanical couplings. The contract is valued at 8.4 million dollars. The Novkabel cable factory signed with the cable factory of Krakow (Poland) an agreement on cooperation over the coming five years under which the two factories will exchange products to the value of 61 million dollars. Under a new contract signed with Hungarian partners, the Nina furniture manufacturer will deliver to this market over the coming five years products valued at 4.5 million dollars. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1001 GMT 3 May 84 LD]

SHIP FOR PRC LAUNCHED -- Rijeka, May 3 (TANJUG) -- A multi-purpose 16,000 dwt ship for China has been launched into the sea in the 3 "Maj" Shipyard of Rijeka (northern Adriatic). The "Heng Shan" is the second of three ships which the Yugoslav shipyard will build for the partners in China. The ships will transport dry cargo and containers. The shipyeard of Rijeka has so far built 11 ships for China, of the total carrying capacity of about 175 thousand tons, and 14 ship engines totalling 123,480 kilowatts. [Text] [Belgrad TANJUG in English 1004 GMT 3 May 84 LD]